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Part One
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DUNRAVEN MAY RETURN

Ready to Reiterate His Charges Before the New-York Yacht Club.

TO CROSS THE OCEAN IF REQUESTED

William C. Whitney, J. Pierpont Morgan, and G. L. Rives to Investigate the Charges.

MEETING OF INFLUENTIAL YACHTSMEN

Mr. Iselin's Statement Denies Dunraven's Imputations—Bitter Feeling Against the Earl.

William C. Whitney, J. Pierpont Morgan, and George L. Rives were appointed last night by the New-York Yacht Club a committee to investigate the charges made by Lord Dunraven regarding the changing of the ballast of the Defender. They were given full power to represent the club and to take any action they may see proper.

A letter was received from H. Maitland Kersey, which said he had received a cablegram from Lord Dunraven saying that if the club wished, he (Lord Dunraven) would come over and place himself at the disposal of the club or its committee.

If Lord Dunraven had any idea what a hornets' nest he was about to stir up when he penned the article for The London Field which contained the charges against the Defender and C. Oliver Iselin, the manager of the yacht, it is probable that it would never have been written. Whatever may be the final action of the club, Lord Dunraven has been the cause of bringing out the largest number of members of the New-York Yacht Club who ever attended a meeting.

The meeting was called for 9 o'clock, and long before that time the clubhouse at 67 Madison Avenue was crowded. Carriages deposited the members at the clubhouse, and Madison Avenue was as crowded as it was during the Horse Show last week. Two hundred and six checks for coats and hats were given, and at least a hundred did not attempt to get near the coat room.

Commodore E. M. Brown called the meeting to order in the model room promptly at 7 o'clock. The room was then crowded, and the hall outside and the stairways were crowded with those members who had arrived a little too late.

Commodore Brown was supported by the other flag officers of the club, Vice Commodore Henry C. Ward and Rear Commodore James C. Bergen. Then there were Secretary J. V. S. Oddie, Treasurer F. W. J. Hurst, Measurer John Hyslop, Fleet Surgeon Morris J. Asch, M. D., Regatta Committeemen S. Nicholson Kane, Chester Griswold, and Irving Grinnell; City Committeemen James D. Smith, A. Cass Canfield, Latham A. Fish, John R. Busk, Gouverneur Kortright, and J. Frederick Tams.

C. Oliver Iselin was there, and he must have been gratified at the way his fellow-club members turned out to show that they disbelieved Lord Dunraven's charges. With him were C. O'D. Iselin, Adrian Iselin, Jr., and William E. Iselin, his brother; Col. De Lancey Kane, his brother-in-law, and Newberry D. Thorne, W. Butler Duncan, Jr., and Woodbury Kane, who sailed on the Defender in all her races.

Commodore George J. Gould of the Atlantic Yacht Club and owner of the Vigilant; E. A. Willard, who sailed in all her races; George Cormack, Willard P. Ward, and J. G. Beresford of the Vigilant's amateur crew were there. Vice Commodore Fred T. Adams of the Atlantic Club, the popular owner of the schooner Sachem; Augustus Monroe, E. J. Greacen, John F. Lovejoy, Howard W. Coates, Girard C. W. Lowery, and George Work, all of Larchmont, were present.

William C. Whitney, August Belmont, Perry Belmont, John E. Brooks, John R. Drexel, Fred W. Flint, Theodore L. Myers, A. J. Cassatt, J. Pierpont Morgan, J. Beavor Webb, W. Gardner, A. Cary Smith, H. C. Wintringham, Fred Gebhard, Ogden Goelet, and Lewis Cass Ledyard were among other well-known men.

Then there were Ernest Staples, Stephen Peabody, W. Coverly, Daniel T. Worden, G. H. B. Hill, W. S. Parmelee, Jordan L. Mott, Jr., Alexander Williams, A. B. Jones, Wilson Marshall, Percy Chubb, Theodore Zerega, W. H. Mitchell, C. Barnum Seeley, J. S. Dickerson, Newberry D. Lawton, Leon F. D'Oremieulx, F. D. Shaw, Brent Good, Paul Stevenson, Thomas B. Clark, C. T. Minton, E. E. Chase, Fordham Morris, Oswald Sanderson, John F. Church, Joseph Alexandre, and Joseph Peabody. Mr. Peabody is the oldest member of the club. He was elected on July 14, 1846, and is No. 1 on the club book. He came from Boston to attend the meeting.

It did not take long to transact the business. The flag officers and committee had arranged everything nicely, and all went through without a hitch. Secretary J. V. S. Oddie read this statement from Mr. Iselin, the managing owner of the Defender:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1895.

To the New-York Yacht Club:

Gentlemen: I desire to lay before you for your consideration to-day the charges made by Lord Dunraven in his letter to The London Field, of which the annexed is a copy.

A careful perusal of his letter will show that Lord Dunraven makes the charge that, after having been measured for the cup races in September last, the Defender was surreptitiously loaded so as to sink her four inches deeper in the water, that she sailed in that condition on the first day's race, and that, immediately after that race the ballast so loaded was secretly removed, so that, when remeasured the next day—Sunday—no discrepancy was found to exist between the two measurements. While Lord Dunraven intimates that I was not personally cognizant of the fraud, the charge is none the less explicit.

Now, Lord Dunraven is an experienced yachtsman, and when he made this charge he knew perfectly well, as every yachtsman knows, that it was a practical impossibility for such a thing as he charges to have been done on the Defender between her measurement on Friday and her sailing on Saturday without being known, or made known, to me, who, on behalf of the owners of the Defender, and in the name of the New-York Yacht Club, was charged with the sole responsibility of managing her during the race. Officers and men to the number of thirty-eight were on board all the intervening time, and it is impossible that the fourteen tons of ballast necessary to accomplish the result charged could have been put into her on Friday night, and taken out again before Sunday, without the fact being known to a large number of witnesses.

I was responsible for the proper officering and manning of the yacht. I personally examined the Defender's hold and every part of her on the morning of the 7th immediately before the race, and I know the absolute falsity of the imputation. I consider myself, therefore, as standing before the world solemnly charged by Lord Dunraven with an offense as base as could possibly be imputed to a sportsman and a gentleman, and which I indignantly resent and repel—and more than that, with having betrayed the confidence of my associates in the ownership of the Defender the trust placed in me by the New-York Yacht Club, and the good name of my country, whose reputation for fair play was involved in the contest.

Lord Dunraven claims to have sailed the race on Saturday after being satisfactorily assured that he had been cheated in the fraudulent overloading of the Defender. He sailed the next race on the 10th with the same conviction on his mind that on the first day's race he had been cheated. He broke off the last day's race not upon any such ground, but on the entirely distinct ground that the course would not and could not be kept clear. He went home, and after a silence of more than two months he makes this odious charge in a communication addressed, not to me, nor to the owners of the Defender, nor to either the New-York Yacht Club or the Royal Yacht Squadron, whom we respectively represented in the races for the America's cup, but to a public newspaper on the other side of the Atlantic, which it would be impossible for me to read or reply to before it had already made a deep impression on the minds of his countrymen.

Relying upon its belief in my integrity, the New-York Yacht Club deemed itself justified in placing its honor and that of the country in my hands in the conduct of the race. I could not have imagined that in assuming that trust I should expose myself and you to such gross imputations. But now that they have been made, I place myself in your hands, in order that the club may take such steps as it sees fit, not alone to vindicate the Defender and the honor of her owners, but also to refute the imputation cast upon the good faith of the club and the country.

I have the honor to remain, very respectfully yours,

C. OLIVER ISELIN.

Lewis Cass Ledyard, owner of the schooner Montauk, then moved this resolution:

Whereas, The London Field has lately made public certain charges purporting to have been made by the Earl of Dunraven, in reference to the recent America's cup races, sailed under the challenge of the Royal Yacht Squadron, and,

Whereas, This club is of opinion that notwithstanding the extraordinary conduct of the Earl of Dunraven in respect to the time and manner of making such charges, it is due to its honor and dignity that suitable action should be taken in relation thereto,

Resolved, That Messrs. J. Pierpont Morgan, William C. Whitney, and George L. Rives are hereby appointed a committee, with power, in their discretion, to add to their number, to whom the matter of said charges is hereby referred, and that said committee should have full power to represent this club in reference to the matter, and to take, on behalf of the club and in its name, any action which may seem to them proper in the premises.

Capt. Ogden Goelet seconded this resolution, and then, no remarks being made by any of the members, the roll was called, and the resolution was declared carried without a dissenting vote.

The following yacht owners answered to their names when the roll was called:

Schooners.—Alert, Clement A. Griscom; Curlew, W. L. Brooks; Ariel, G. H. B. Hill; Atlantic, Wilson Marshall; Clytie, H. C. Ward; Crusader, Seymour L. Husted, Jr.; Elsemarie, J. Berre King; Fenella, W. A. Hayard; Fortuna, H. S. Hovey; Grayling, Latham A. Fish; Iroquois, H. C. Rouse; Idlewild, C. Cooper Clark; Lasca, J. E. Brooks; Lotus, John H. Coie; Montauk, L. C. Ledyard; Sachem, F. T. Adams; Varuna, George L. Rives; Vif, R. Floyd Clark; Yampa, R. S. Palmer.

Sloops.—Athlon, E. B. Havens; Defender, C. O. Iselin; Eclipse, L. J. Callanan; Fanny, F. B. Fiske; Fredonia, Dwight Braman; Gossoon, L. Vaughan Clark and M. C. L. Clark; Gracie, J. P. Earle; Hornet, S. and E. J. Greacen; Hildegard, J. C. Bergen; Katrina, George Work; Mineola, August Belmont; Nori, C. McK. Loeser; Pocahontas, James D. Smith; Queen Mab, Percy Chubb; Swananoa, Stephen Lowes; Vikyr, T. G. Condon; Vigilant, George J. Gould; Viola, C. W. Wayland.

Steamers.—Almy, F. Gallatin; Columbia, J. H. Ladew; Corsair, J. Pierpont Morgan; Helvetia, C. D. Iselin; Intrepid, Lloyd Phoenix; Ituna, Alison B. Armour; Loando, F. T. H. French; Lorna, W. L. Stow; Marietta, Harrison B. Moore; Nesira, C. A. Gould; Reverie, F. G. Bourne; Satanella, Perry Belmont; Stella, J. H. Breslin; Sylvia, E. M. Brown; Truant, T. H. Newberry; Vamoose, F. T. Morrell; Vivid, H. C. Koome; Wampanoag, H. L. Willoughby; Washita, Messrs. Duncan.

A surprise was then in store for the members. Commodore Brown received a letter yesterday from H. Maitland Kersey, who has acted as Lord Dunraven's representative in this country. The letter was read by Secretary Oddie, and is as follows:

Nov. 18, 1895.

Dear Commodore Brown: I understand that a motion may be made at the meeting of the New-York Yacht Club this evening to appoint a committee of the club to look into the matter of measurement referred to by Lord Dunraven in his letter to the Cup Committee of Sept. 7 last and subsequently. I have a cable from Lord Dunraven to-day saying that, while he thinks it is now too late to investigate if a desire exists among the members of the club to do so he will come over here and place himself at the disposal of the club or its committee. He says that he would not be able to get away before the 4th prox. Will you kindly inform either the club or the committee, as you may think desirable, and oblige yours sincerely,

H. MAITLAND KERSEY.

No action was taken on this letter. With Mr. Iselin's statement, it will be referred to the committee, who can take what action it thinks best. The meeting then adjourned. The clubhouse was crowded until nearly midnight, and the proceedings were discussed by the members. The house was so crowded that two Central Office detectives were stationed at the door to keep out any one who might think there was a good opportunity to pilfer.

The members were not inclined to discuss Lord Dunraven's charges, or Mr. Iselin's reply. All were of the opinion that the charges were absurd, and had perfect confidence in Messrs. W. C. Whitney, J. Pierpont Morgan, and George L. Rives, the committee, to see that the charges were properly disproved and Mr. Iselin and the club vindicated. It was the general opinion that no three better men could be appointed. When the committee will meet for business the members did not know themselves.

Mr. Iselin said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES: "The only statement I have to make is the one read at the meeting to-night. I don't know what the committee will do about Lord Dunraven's offer to come over."

J. S. Dickerson, owner of the old cup-defender Madeleine, said: "I think Lord Dunraven has got himself into a pretty bad mess, and doesn't know how he'll get out of it."

Richard S. Palmer, who raced the schooner in England this year, said: "The feeling in the club to-night is very strong against Lord Dunraven, and if wiser counsel had not prevailed, he would probably have been expelled."

Augustin Monroe said: "Lord Dunraven, in offering to come over, has shown that he has more sand than I gave him credit for. I think if I were in his shoes I should prefer to get as far east as possible, even to Russia."

THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE DINNER

Mr. Carlisle May Foreshadow Administration's Financial Policy.

Arrangements for the Chamber of Commerce dinner this evening at Delmonico's promise an affair of exceptional interest. The committee in charge has provided accommodations for 315 persons, 250 having been the largest number at any former dinner.

Secretary Carlisle's speech on the currency will be the principal event. Interest in the financial situation will turn general attention to his utterances. It is believed that he will foreshadow the policy of the Administration, and that he may submit in this way to the public the salient recommendations to be embodied, a fortnight hence, in the President's message and in his own report to Congress.

Names of other speakers are withheld by the committee, in order that the list, which is said to be more attractive than usual, may furnish pleasant surprises to the diners.

NAVY YARD WORK DECLARED DEFECTIVE

The Torpedo Outfits of the Maine and Minneapolis Changed at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Nov. 18.—Torpedo station mechanics are working overtime taking out some of the work done on the Maine at the New-York Navy Yard.

It was found to-day that the torpedo directors were improperly fitted, and were useless the way they were set up at the New-York yard. These are being reset.

The directors of the Minneapolis, put in at the New-York yard, also were taken out and refitted here. Probably in future the New-York yard will be relieved of this work in favor of Newport, for the delays and expense caused thus far by defective work there have been considerable.

Prominent Mormon Murdered.

EL PASO, Texas, Nov. 18.—C. B. Eaton, forty-two years old, a prominent Mormon dignitary, was murdered by Mexicans at the Mormon settlements, near Chihuahua, as he was rescuing property they were stealing. The murderers were captured and will be shot.

The Official Paper Designated.

ALBANY, Nov. 18.—Secretary of State Palmer, Controller Roberts, and State Treasurer Colvin have designated The Albany Journal for the ensuing year to publish the State Department notices.

On The Yacht Race.

The Valkyrie has sailed o'er the waters, and failed,
And the sportsmen and crews all the errors bewailed,
The Defender has gained the proud goblet of gold,
While Vinolia has long held the medal.
As Defender now holds the famed goblet of gold,
So Vinolia will long hold the medal.
Toilet Vinolia Soap, 35 cents. Floral Vinolia Soap, 20 cents. C. N. CRITTENTON CO.,
115 Fulton St., New-York.—Adv.

AMAZED AT FOLGER'S ACT

Naval People Astounded at the Revelations Made by The Times.

OBSTACLES TO A COURT-MARTIAL

The Fact that a Civilian Cannot Be Compelled to Testify May Prevent a Trial—An Abuse No Longer Tolerated.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The revelations in THE NEW-YORK TIMES to-day regarding Commander William M. Folger of the navy, created quite a stir in the Navy Department. Folger is at present on leave of absence in Japan. He was relieved of the command of the Yorktown Nov. 1 and ordered to return to this country, but asked and was granted an extension of time until Dec. 7, when he will sail.

During the year that he commanded the Yorktown, Commander Folger made life interesting for some of the officers associated with him on board that ship. Folger is an aggressive, independent man of original ideas, and has the determination to fight for them. Those who worked under him regarded him as an arbitrary executive, and he was given many fantastic names, such as naval people have a faculty of devising for those who are not eminently popular.

The statement that Folger had served two masters, as shown by THE NEW-YORK TIMES, did not come altogether as a surprise to the Navy Department. It was known by some of the officials that he had drawn a salary from the Harvey Steel Company.

But the fact that he had received $20,000 worth of stock from the concern was hardly credited, and his own testimony, as well as the testimony of William Allen Smith, which proves this beyond a doubt, caused a sensation. It is held that no man of honor could have had any such dealings with a company, over which, in his official capacity, he was supposed to exercise a supervision in the interest of the Government.

"It is a point of honor," said a man in the department here to-day, "that Folger is called upon to explain, if there can be an explanation, in the face of such overwhelming proof."

That any man in Folger's position, as head of the Bureau of Ordnance, could make a contract with the Harvey Company that was to prove enormously profitable to the concern, and then take a salary and a big block of stock after the contract had been made, is not consistent with notions of honesty in the department.

The engagement of Folger by the Harvey Company was remarked at the time as a very good stroke for the concern. It was understood that Folger would make a trip through Europe, visiting the various Governments which maintain a navy and drum up trade for the process of surface-hardening armor plate invented by Mr. Harvey. Folger had spoken in his annual reports in unstinted praise of the process. He had talked much of its merits to newspaper men and departmental officials. He conducted competitive tests with the Harvey armor and plain armor, all of which resulted in a victory for the new process. He finally secured its adoption by the department. There was no suspicion that he was then in the employ of the Harvey Company, and such an idea is not entertained to-day in the Navy Department. His employment as the representative of the Harvey process abroad was interrupted apparently before he had accomplished much.

The considerations as well as the results of his connection with the firm are unknown in the Navy Department. It was a personal matter between Commander Folger and the Harvey concern.

The conditions which made it possible for an officer of Folger's official position to "boom" any process or patent are now removed, and there is a proper prohibition against the exercise of official influence in behalf of any private concern; the navy officer must resign if he wishes to engage in business outside of his Governmental duties.

The declaration of Mr. Charles D. Hess in THE NEW-YORK TIMES this morning that Commander Folger should be arraigned before a court-martial, meets with the objection in naval circles here that the department cannot compel a civilian to give testimony in a court-martial case. The testimony which implicates Commander Folger was given by himself and civilians. He could not be made to testify against himself in a naval court, and unless Secretary Smith of the Harvey Company and other civilians acquainted with the facts should signify their willingness to give evidence bearing on the case, the Commander could hardly be reached by the Navy Department.

A prominent naval officer said to-night, in discussing the startling revelations contained in THE NEW-YORK TIMES's story, that he could not see how the department could take any action in the matter unless charges were preferred in the regular way and the persons supposed to be able to substantiate them willingly appeared as witnesses. "I have seen many cases in which naval officers were involved fall through by the failure of civilian witnesses to give testimony which it was thought they would be willing to supply," this officer said.

At the same time it is not thought possible that the men at the head of the Navy Department can on any pretext ignore the disgraceful facts brought out against Folger. The testimony printed by THE NEW-YORK TIMES from the court stenographer's transcript makes out such a complete case against the Commander that some action seems imperative if the good name and reputation of Folger's associates in the service is to be maintained before the country.

To permit the charges made and proved to stand publicly without official action would, it is considered here, be a tacit admission that such actions as those of which Folger was guilty are not in violation of the code of honesty as it prevails in the navy.

MANY MARRIAGE LICENSES GRANTED

Couples in Baltimore Can Now Be Legally United.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—When the office of the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas opened this morning, there was a line of applicants waiting for marriage licenses.

The office had been closed since last Wednesday, owing to the death of Chief Clerk John T. Gray. The wheels of matrimony were at a standstill, the law requiring that the Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas grant all licenses.

Mr. Gray's successor was appointed by the Judges of the Supreme Bench late Saturday, and to-day about fifty permits to marry were handed to prospective pronouncemen or their representatives by the new official.

The Harrison Tomb Opened.

NORTH BEND, Ohio, Nov. 18.—The historic tomb of President William Henry Harrison here was opened this morning to receive the body of Arch Erwin Eaton, nephew of ex-President Benjamin Harrison and great-grandson of the hero of Tippecanoe. Four generations of Harrisons are now in this notable mausoleum.

Oklahoma Working for Statehood.

OKLAHOMA CITY, Oklahoma, Nov. 18.—A Statehood Convention has been called to meet at Shawnee, Dec. 4, to name a delegation to go to Washington and lobby for the admission of the Territory. The Chickasaw Nation also will send a delegation.

All the latest artistic novelties for wedding presents in Flint's Fine Furniture. 45 West 23d St.—Adv.

MANITOBA GOES AGROUND

The Norton Line Steamer Stuck Fast in the Sand at Beach Haven, N. J.—Ship Is Not Damaged.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Nov. 18.—The Norton Line steamship Manitoba, inward bound to New-York from Rio Janeiro, shoved her bow into the sand off Beach Haven early this morning and could not get it out again. She is held fast, but is in no danger, and will doubtless be floated at high tide to-morrow morning. If there were no danger of a storm coming she could rest for several days where she lies. The big wrecking steamer I. J. Merritt is alongside her and working to take her out. The Merritt was at Asbury Park when the news reached her, and required but a short time to reach this point.

The Manitoba took the beach about 4 o'clock. It was a little thick at the time, but the main trouble is believed to be that the lights were confused, and that Tuckerton Light was mistaken for Barnegat Light, and the ship headed in a couple of points when, as a matter of fact, she had been heading properly before the turn.

Patrolmen, one from Long Beach and one from Ship Bottom Station, saw her about the same time. She rounded about where the patrols end, and the men were about to exchange "good-night" after having met, when they saw the steamer headed in. They fired their danger signals and tried to warn the steamer to keep off, but she rounded in a few seconds and both men started for their home stations to give the alarm.

Boats were gotten out, and both crews reached the point nearest the stranded steamer at about the same time. As the sea was perfectly calm and there was no danger the crews launched both boats and put off to the steamer, thinking she might have run ashore because of a leak or some accident, and might require aid.

They found the steamer lying in a good position and not badly beached. Her engines were working astern in an effort to pull the nose out of the sand and back out to sea, but the forefoot had been rammed too hard into the beach and could not be moved. Capt. Millington took the life savers there was no necessity for their aid just then. He sent a telegram to the agents of the steamer in New-York stating his position and asking aid.

The Manitoba is loaded with hides, coffee, and a small cargo of other stuffs. The stranded steamer carries no passengers. The beach near where she is ashore has caught a number of wrecks in recent years, but most of them have been gotten off in safety, or at the worse but little damaged.

DANGEROUS COUNTERFEITS MADE

Warning Contained in the Report of Chief W. P. Hazen—War Against the Law Breakers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—W. P. Hazen, Chief of the Secret Service Division Treasury Department, reports that during the last fiscal year his force made 803 arrests and secured 181 convictions. They captured counterfeit money to the face value of over $2,500,000, and also recovered 123,000 stolen United States postage stamps. In regard to the prevention of counterfeiting, Chief Hazen makes this suggestion:

The numerous counterfeits produced by the photo-lithographic and similar processes during the past year confirm the statement made in my report for the preceding year, namely, that this art has made it comparatively easy to imitate the most skillfully engraved designs, and that the danger from this source was grave and increasing. I must now call attention to the fact that several of the most dangerous counterfeits of late were printed on paper containing distributed silk threads so closely imitating the distinctive paper used by the Government as to render it impossible for the public to detect the counterfeit by this means. This suggests that in the use of peculiar tints and combinations of tints, and by having designs prepared and engraved in the highest degree of the art, lies the greatest safety against counterfeiting.

A DEAD-LOCK EXPECTED IN KENTUCKY

The Legislature May Have Trouble in Electing a Senator.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Nov. 18.—The resignation of ex-Speaker A. J. Carroll of Louisville awakens some interest in the Senatorial race. Should Mr. Carroll be defeated, all hopes of the election of a Democratic Senator will disappear.

Before Mr. Carroll's resignation, the Legislature stood 68 to 68, with two Populists holding the balance of power.

Horace J. Poor of Pendleton was elected on a combination ticket, between the Republicans and populists, and, it is claimed, with the understanding that he support a Republican for the United States Senate. Should this be the case, and in the contingency of Mr. Carroll's re-election, there would still be a deadlock, and should this be kept up to the end of the session, when Mr. Poor had discharged his obligation by standing by the Republicans, then, it is thought by some, he might exercise his personal preference and vote for Blackburn or some other free-silver Democrat, should he be nominated.

Neither side has yet given up the Legislature. The situation is at present a most interesting one, and, in case of Mr. Carroll's re-election, if the Republicans do not unseat members of the House, will inevitably result in a dead-lock.

LARGEST PAPER MILL IN THE WORLD

An Immense Plant to be Constructed on the Sault Ste. Marie.

APPLETON, Wis., Nov. 18.—The largest paper mill in the world will soon be erected at Sault Ste. Marie. It will be built by the Sault Ste. Marie Pulp and Paper Company, of which F. H. Clarque is President. Drexel, Morgan & Co. are the backers of the new company, of which the Cramps of Philadelphia are the leading stockholders.

A representative of a New-York machinery manufacturing company, who was here yesterday, stated that the company has already placed orders for machinery that will give it nearly double the capacity of any paper mill in the world.

The company, which already has a mill on the Canadian side, has purchased the water-power rights on the American side for $265,000, with the added condition that within five years there shall be constructed on the American side a grain elevator of 4,000,000 bushels capacity, and a flouring mill with a capacity of 10,000 barrels a day.

Chicago Welcomes German Opera.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—A large and fashionable audience greeted the Damrosch Opera Company at the Auditorium to-night, and received with marked approval the opera "Tristan and Isolde," which inaugurated the German season. Frau Klafsky sang Isolde, while Herr Gruening sustained Tristan with great credit. The orchestra was conducted by Mr. Damrosch. Max Alvary is still slightly indisposed, but is expected to appear Wednesday night.

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BLOW TO A GREAT TRUST

Suit Will Be Commenced Against the American Tobacco Company.

MAY BE BARRED OUT OF NEW-YORK

Attorney General Hancock Renders a Decision Adverse to the Corporation.

TRIED TO MONOPOLIZE CIGARETTE TRADE

First Step Taken in What Is Likely to be a Movement Against Trusts in the Empire State.

SYRACUSE, Nov. 18.—Attorney General Hancock this evening gave out his decision in the case of C. A. Whelan & Co. of Syracuse against the American Tobacco Company, a proceeding preliminary to the commencement of an action to prohibit the American Company from doing business in this State. The Attorney General grants the petition of the plaintiffs.

It is generally believed that this is a first step in a movement against the different trusts, and that eventually the legality of the business in sugar, leather, &c., by the combined companies will be subjected to like review in the courts. The effort of the Chicago Gas combination to secure incorporation in this State is thus prevented. It is understood in Syracuse that Attorney General Hancock is acting in sympathy with Gov. Morton's wishes, and that this decision against the Tobacco Trust is only a beginning.

Attorney General Hancock's decision in full is as follows:

Application has been made to the Attorney General to commence an action in the name of the people against the American Tobacco Company to obtain a judgment restraining the company from transacting its cigarette business in this State and to cancel the certificate of authority heretofore granted to the company authorizing it to carry on business in the State of New-York.

It appears from the papers presented upon the hearing that the American Tobacco Company is a New-Jersey company, incorporated on or about Jan. 20, 1890, with a capital stock of $35,000,000. It is stated in its articles of incorporation that the objects for which the company was formed were to cure leaf tobacco and to buy, manufacture, and sell tobacco in all its forms, and to establish factories, agencies, and depots for the sale and distribution thereof, and to transport or cause the same to be transported as an article of commerce, and to do all things incidental to the business of trading and manufacturing aforesaid.

In the month of December, 1892, the company filed in the proper office in this State a sworn copy of its articles of incorporation and a statement setting forth the business and objects of the corporation; whereupon the Secretary of State issued his certificate in the ordinary form authorizing the company to do business in the State of New-York.

An action is now pending against the company in the State of New-Jersey in which it is alleged in substance that the company was organized for an unlawful purpose; that the incorporators of the company originally consisted of firms and corporations transacting the same kind of business in different States as competitors and entirely independent of each other, manufacturing and selling, among other products, 90 per cent. of the cigarettes manufactured and sold in the United States; that said firms and corporations, for the purpose of preventing competition among themselves and in order to obtain a monopoly of the manufacture and sale of this particular line of goods, and to arbitrarily fix and maintain the prices of that commodity, entered into an agreement to organize a corporation to be known as the American Tobacco Company, in which they should respectively become stockholders, receiving full paid stock in payment for the purchase of them by said company of the property used by each of them in the business in which they were then engaged; that said company was thereupon organized and its stock divided among the various corporations and firms entering into the agreement, but that the incorporators never intended to establish any factories or depots in the State of New-Jersey, and that neither they nor any of them, or the company itself, ever had any place of business in that State, but that the original corporations and individuals continued to transact business in their respective localities as before, and that the object of the organization of said company was to restrain trade, prevent competition, and to secure a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of cigarettes.

Various other allegations are contained in said complaint charging a conspiracy and unlawful combination upon the part of the original firms and corporations which entered into the organization of the company in question, the object of which is alleged to be to establish and maintain an unlawful control of the manufacture and sale of said commodity and to crush out competition, and it is charged that the company is now using its charter for the purpose of carrying out these unlawful purposes.

Substantially the same statements are contained in the papers presented to me, all of which are specifically denied by the officers of the company, and are the subjects of controversy in the New-Jersey suit. The allegations charging a conspiracy and unlawful purpose and combination upon the part of the organizers of the company in obtaining its charter are properly matters to be investigated by the courts of the State where the original articles of incorporation are filed, and I have referred to them simply as having some bearing upon what is claimed to be the company's method of transacting business in this State.

It is not necessary to refer to the numerous authorities holding that it is illegal to form combinations intended and the necessary effect of which is to control prices, restrain trade, and to produce a monopoly in the manufacture and sale of commodities, but I will consider what appears to have been the actual methods of the corporation in transacting business in the State of New-York. I think this is a proper subject of investigation on the part of the courts of this State, whether the corporation be foreign or domestic, whether purporting to be organized under our own statutes or permitted to transact business by virtue of a charter granted in another State and a certificate issued here.

The general plan adopted by the company appears to have been to constitute the dealers handling and selling the cigarettes furnished by the corporation its general agents for the disposal of that particular commodity, and to issue to its so-called agents what are designated as selling lists. The agreement entered into between the company and those dealing with it provides in substance, among other things, that cigarettes of the various brands manufactured by the company are to be sent to the dealer and received, sold, and accounted for by him; that the goods are not to be held at lower prices than those fixed by the company, the dealer to guarantee all sales made by him, all cigarettes to remain the property of the corporation until sold by the dealer. Commissions for selling and expenses of the dealer are allowed on all goods sold at not less than $2.50 per 1,000, provided the dealer "shall fully comply with all the conditions herein contained, and shall cooperate with the company and promote its interests, and handle its cigarettes to its satisfaction." The quotation is from what is numbered Paragraph 6 in the agreement.

It is further stipulated that if the company becomes informed and believes that the dealer has directly or indirectly sold cigarettes at lower than the fixed prices, or has not complied with the conditions of Paragraph 6, or the other provisions of the agreement, the company shall have the right to determine and declare that the dealer has forfeited all claims to commissions. Various other conditions are contained in the consignment agreement, which need not be repeated, and it is finally provided that if the person desiring to handle the goods of the company does not care to avail himself of the proposed terms, the company will sell him cigarettes at list prices net, without discounts, commissions, or allowances whatever, except for freight.

It appears to be the fact that, with the exception of certain cheaper brands, the company

Continued on Page 3.

OIL EXPLOSION KILLED TWO MEN

Disaster at Pratt's Astral Works—Originated in Distilling Tank and Destroyed Engine Building—Damage $15,000.

Two men were killed last night by the explosion of a distilling tank in Pratt's astral oil works, at the foot of North Twelfth Street, Williamsburg.

The dead are:

JOYCE, MARTIN, fifty years old; a watchman who lived with his family in Eckford Street, Greenpoint.

PATTERSON, ANDREW, a truckman of 152 Manhattan Avenue; had a wife and children.

The oil works cover one entire block. Alarm for a fire was given out at 11 o'clock, when there was a blinding flash and a roar, caused by a tank exploding close to the three-story engine house and pump room.

Joyce, the watchman, was near the tank, and a portion of it struck his head so as to take off half his skull. Patterson, who was in the tank room, was killed by fragments of the still.

Fire apparatus was summoned by three calls, and the men were able to check the spread of the flames, so that little was damaged beyond the engine-house building. The precaution of drawing the oil from the stills that had not exploded was taken.

The loss was estimated at $15,000.

Patterson last Saturday buried one of his children.

MAKING THE BASIS FOR CONTESTS

Mississippi Republicans to Put Up a Congressional Ticket Next Year—Advising with Northern Men.

JACKSON, Miss., Nov. 18.—John R. Lynch, the colored Republican leader, is in this city, en route to East Mississippi on a mission of advice and consultation with local Republican leaders, with a view to putting in the field a Congressional ticket in the National election of next year.

This is to be the basis of the proposed contest before Congress and the courts of the Mississippi Constitution. Republican leaders of the North and East advise taking this course.

Lynch's choice for President is McKinley, but he is opposed to the Southern Republicans taking an aggressive stand on the question, and thinks they should go to the National convention uninstructed, and be governed by the dominant sentiment of the North.

Lynch will go from here to Meridian, Macon, Okolona, and Corinth in pursuit of his mission. He says his faction is in the ascendancy in this State, and will control the delegation to the Republican National Convention.

Before Lynch went to Ohio, three or four weeks ago, he was a Harrison man. He seems confident now that the ex-President is not a candidate.

A fusion of Mississippi Republicans and Populists is hinted at.

PROSECUTED BY THE GOVERNMENT

Manufacturers Arraigned on a Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—Frederick Baldt, manager, and James T. Anderson, foreman of the Penn Steel Casting and Machine Company of Chester, Penn., were to-day placed on trial before Judge Butler in the United States District Court, accused of conspiring to defraud the United States Government by duplicating the official stamp of the Inspector of Ordnance, and by subjecting specimens already stamped and seperated for test to treatment different from that received by the castings, so that castings inferior to the specimens would be delivered to the Government.

The witnesses called to-day were Lieut. C. W. Ruschenberger, Commodore William T. Sampson, Chief of the Bureau of Ordnance, and Lieut. Washington Irving Chambers, inspector of the works.

Their testimony related partly to the irregular methods said to have been pursued by the defendants in the submission of the castings, such as stamping them twice and the obliteration of certain numbers on them. The trial is to proceed to-morrow.

SCHLATTER WILL VISIT CHICAGO

The Healer Promises to Give Private Treatment to Believers.

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Francis Schlatter, who disappeared from Denver last week, has written that he will be in Chicago Nov. 30. W. J. Beery of 321 East Fifty-third Street is in receipt of a letter from him saying he will be here on that day, and to quote the writer, "Not a day longer or a day shorter."

Schlatter was to have been the guest of the Beery family, but he has made different arrangements, Mr. Beery says. Where the Denver "Divine Healer" will make his headquarters while here, Mr. Beery does not know.

In letters on the subject of his coming to Chicago, he expressly states the first two weeks of his stay will be devoted to "treatment in private." After that he will give public demonstrations of his healing powers for three months.

As to the present whereabouts of Schlatter, Mr. Beery said he has no knowledge.

MOCK WEDDING AT VASSAR COLLEGE

Farcical Representation of the Vanderbilt-Marlborough Marriage.

POUGHKEEPSIE, Nov. 18.—The juniors at Vassar College gave a novel entertainment in Strong Hall Saturday night.

Cards were sent to the seniors, inviting them to "attend the wedding of the Duke of Marlborough to Miss Consuelo Vanderbilt."

The seniors rigged themselves up in bloomers and powdered tresses and came to represent the nobility.

The marriage was, of course, a farcical affair, at which a most extraordinary appearing Bishop officiated.

The happy pair were congratulated, and Queen Victoria then held a reception. When the reception was over, a procession was formed, and all proceeded to the gymnasium, cheering as they went, and occasionally shouting a "tiger" for Vassar. The affair was wound up with a grand frolic.

An Effort to Save the Poe Cottage.

Appleton Morgan, President of the New-York Shakespeare Society, asked the Park Board yesterday to place the Edgar Poe cottage, now in Fordham, in Bronx Park.

The society guarantees to fit up the cottage and place a statue of Poe before it. The request was referred to the landscape architect.

Mr. Morgan's protest, on behalf of the descendants of John Van Arsdale, against allowing the Society of the War of 1812 to raise the Stars and Stripes on Evacuation Day was referred to President Cruger, with power to act.

Two More Bodies Recovered.

CLEVELAND, Nov. 18.—Two more bodies of the victims of Saturday night's bridge horror were taken from the river this afternoon. They were Martha Sauernheimer and Edward Calahan. This makes eighteen bodies that have been recovered. It is believed that the last of the bodies has been found, as no more persons are reported missing. The blame for the accident has not been fixed. The Coroner will begin his investigation to-morrow.

Admiral Carpenter Homeward Bound.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A cablegram was received at the Navy Department to-day from Admiral Carpenter, stating that he had relinquished command of the Asiatic station and started for home by the steamer Gallia on the 16th inst. Until the arrival of Commodore McNair, who will succeed Admiral Carpenter, the station will be under command of Capt. Day of the Baltimore.

To Command England's Squadron.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Nov. 18.—Capt. Maurice Bourke, heir presumptive of the

black velvet trimmed with duchesse lace. On her corsage was a single diamond star.

Mrs. Haven wore a costume of white silk and purple velvet trimmed with point lace.

Mrs. S. C. Harriot wore a gown of black silk and purple, with diamond ornaments. Miss Florence Harriot wore white satin trimmed with purple velvet. She also wore a coronet of diamonds and a pearl and diamond star on her bodice.

With Mr. Reginald Arnold were Mrs. George Place, Miss Livor, Miss Natalie Barney, and Mr. N. Lester Mullen. Mrs. Place wore a gown of purple and white silk, Miss Livor one of pink and white, and Miss Barney a costume of crimson and white.

Mrs. William Bliss had Mrs. Alfred Clifford Barney for a guest. Mrs. Bliss wore a gown of drab silk and black lace, and Mrs. Barney a dress of heavy white satin, trimmed with black velvet.

Mrs. George F. Baker wore blue and white satin trimmed with lace, and a diamond necklace. Miss Baker wore white tulle.

Mrs. Levi P. Morton wore a gown of black velvet, trimmed with lace. Miss Morton wore a white satin and tulle, and Miss Idella Morton was in white and pink silk.

Miss Amy Bend wore a gown of pale blue satin. On her corsage was a bright diamond star.

Mrs. James Stillman was in purple silk. She wore a necklace of large diamonds, with a brooch of pearls.

Among others occupying orchestra stalls were Mrs. Augustus Field, Miss Mary Field, Mr. and Mrs. H. Walter Webb, George Stuart Smith, Mrs. Butler of Detroit, Dr. and Mrs. Arthur T. Hills, Miss Fanny Hills, Mr. and Mrs. Waller Forbes Martyn, Miss Elsie Martyn, Mr. and Mrs. Howard J. Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. H. Frederick Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Charles J. Townsend, Mrs. Aaron Bertrand Reid, Miss Ida Reid, Mrs. Johnston W. White, Miss White, Mr. and Mrs. Charles N. Forbes and Miss Forbes, Albert Morris Bagby, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Southard, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Freeman, Dr. and Mrs. Alfred Argelogus, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wells, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Alfred De Cordova, Mrs. George Kemp, Mrs. W. L. Suydam, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Astor Bristed, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Raymond, Mrs. Jane Oakes, Samuel Shaw, Mr. and Mrs. T. M. Addoms, Mr. and Mrs. Clarence A. Postley, Mr. and Mrs. Morris K. Jesup, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Devoe, Mr. and Mrs. James A. Cole, the Misses Morrison, Miss Agnew, Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Cleaver von Kroh, Mrs. Frank W. Savin, Miss Josephine Savin, Carlisle Norwood, and Mrs. D. H. McAlpin.

THE MERITS OF THE PERFORMANCE.

Old Favorites in Good Voice and a New Juliet Who Was Pleasing.

The audience at the Metropolitan Opera House last night was in a peculiar mood. The first scene of the opera did not arouse any enthusiasm whatever; but when a crafty usher had thrown a few bouquets on the stage it was necessary to applaud sufficiently to call the artists out to get them. That broke the ice, and thenceforward the auditorium rang with applause at the close of each scene. The opera was Gounod's "Romeo et Juliette," which began its American career with distinguished failure, but in the hands of such admirable artists as Messrs. Jean and Edouard de Reszke and Mme. Emma Eames, grew to be a favorite. The auditorium last night was packed, as has been said, and there was every disposition on the part of the audience to encourage the old favorites and the new-comers.

Each of the singers was received with kindly applause at the first entrance. Mme. Frances Saville, the Juliet, a new-comer, was received with the greatest generosity on her first appearance, and her manifest nervousness apparently appealed very strongly to that chivalry which seems to be characteristic of New-York audiences. Mme. Saville is a diminutive woman, who comes here from the Opéra Comique, Paris. She is said to be pretty, but if she is possessed of much comeliness it is constructed on so small a scale as to be quite out of sight from anything but the front seats of the large auditorium of the Opera House.

Mme. Saville has a light soprano voice of very pretty quality. It is a pure soprano leggiere, well equalized through all its registers, and of good carrying quality. Like most of the voices that come from the Opera Comique, it is decidedly without body, and would not fill the Metropolitan Opera House if brought into contrast with a full orchestration. But the lady sings well. Her voice is well placed, and her method is generally commendable. Such faults as appeared last night—a little too much tremolo and inability to keep the pitch—seemed to be the results of nervousness, and will, it is to be hoped, disappear in subsequent performances. The other débutante was Miss Clara Hunt, an American girl, who appeared as Stephano. She was so obviously frightened at the superior company in which she found herself that it would be unfair to go further than to say that her voice is of agreeable quality.

There was also a new Mercutio—M. Maurice de Vries. He is a baritone who possesses a voice of pleasant quality, and sufficient power. His method of production is French, and his style is almost wholly without distinction. As an actor he did not reveal sufficient skill to indicate the character of Mercutio, but it must be admitted that Gounod's music does not give much scope for characterization.

The other members of the cast were old and tried friends. M. Jean de Reszke was again the Romeo. He has become so thoroughly identified with this part that it will be difficult in the future to induce Metropolitan Opera House audiences to accept anyone else in it. And, indeed, it will be very difficult to find a tenor who can acceptably take M. de Reszke's place. He returned to us last night in excellent voice and spirits. We have frequently said in these columns that the popular tenor never had one of the great voices of the world, but he has incomparable art. He is past master of the art of singing, and behind that art there is the soul of a true artist. Last night he sang and acted with all his old-time passion, grace, and intelligence, and the result was a beautiful musical and dramatic embodiment of the ardent lover. His work called forth, as usual, long and loud applause.

M. Edouard de Reszke was the Frère Laurence. This grand basso is now in the plenitude of his powers, and the sonorous tones of his noble voice, delivered with matchless art, not only filled the auditorium last night, but satisfied the ear and fired the imagination. M. Plançon, who appeared in his familiar rôle of Capulet, was in fine voice, and his smooth, flowing cantabile was heard with constant delight. M. Mauguiere was once more the Tybalt, and Mlle. Baumeister was conscientious and acceptable as the nurse. Signor Bevignani conducted, and though it cannot be said that there was much elasticity in his reading of the score, he paid proper attention to the singers, and at no time permitted the voices to be obscured.

The mounting of the opera and the stage management were the same as they were last year, except that the ballet displayed a few new dresses. On the whole, it may be said that the new season opened agreeably, and it is pretty safe to say that matters of more absorbing importance will be presented for consideration later.

KILLED WHILE FLEEING FROM POLICE

Dr. A. O. Correy of Fort Scott, Kan., Meets with Sudden Death.

FORT SCOTT, Kan., Nov. 18.—Dr. A. O. Correy, a dentist, attacked his seventeen-year-old daughter in his office at 1 o'clock this afternoon, and, in fleeing from the officers, jumped from a second-story window and was killed.

Mrs. Correy was away from the city and the doctor and his daughter were at home alone. Their residence is in the rear of his office, in the second story of a Main Street business block. He called his daughter to his office and attacked her. He made demonstrations with a revolver, and the police were called.

Being cut off from a rear door, he jumped from a window and fell on his head. He was instantly killed.

Verdict of $17,500 for a Boy.

Isaac Goldfarb was awarded a verdict of $17,500 in the Common Pleas Court yesterday against the Second Avenue Railroad Company.

The verdict was given by default of the railroad in not appearing. The plaintiff, who is eleven years old, was knocked down on April 11, 1893, on Oliver Street, by one of the cars of the company. He lost his right leg as a result of the accident.

The suit was for $30,000.

In the Shadow of the State Prison.

SING SING, Nov. 18.—Two young burglars, Edward Dempsey and William Hanlon, were arrested to-day for committing a burglary at Edward McKenna's Montgomery House, where they stole money and jewelry Sunday morning. During the day they stole two horses and two wagons belonging to Myers Chenisky, and drove off. They smashed one of the wagons. There have been several other burglaries here lately, and the prisoners are suspected.

Schooner Beatrice Released.

VICTORIA, B. C., Nov. 18.—The sealing schooner Beatrice, which was seized by the officers of the Rush for contravention of the Bering Sea regulations, was released from custody to-day, the Admiralty Court deciding that the charge against the vessel had been disproved.

"Pure and Sure."

Cleveland's
BAKING POWDER

"Finding Cleveland's baking powder to be really the best, I recommended it in 'Common Sense in the Household' and now use it exclusively." May 5, 1894.

MARION HARLAND, *Author of "Common Sense in the Household."*

BRIBES FOR THE INSPECTORS

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT NOW BEING INVESTIGATED.

Admissions of Payment Outnumbered by Denials—Subpoena Servers' Stories.

The Commissioners of Accounts began a public investigation of the Building Department yesterday.

Edward A. Ashley, a builder of 740 St. Nicholas Avenue, was the first witness. He admitted having given $10 to an Inspector of the Building Department who was inspecting a new building at the Boulevard and Amsterdam Avenue. He said he did not remember the name of the Inspector.

V. D. Johnson, builder, of 422 West One Hundred and Fifty-fourth Street, testified that while he was at work on the foundation of a new building at Amsterdam Avenue and Eighty-first Street, an Inspector of the Building Department asked for $200 for certain favors. Then a suit of clothes was suggested. He gave neither. He admitted later that he gave $10 to an Inspector to learn about a sub-contractor's work.

James Rose of 232 East One Hundred and Eighth Street, a big Italian, testified he never gave money to Inspectors, but admitted treating them often. He couldn't say who treated the most, but thought he got just a little the worst of it in the matter of drinks and cigars. Five or six years ago he gave $5 now and then to Inspectors. The contractors did the paying now, he said. He was only a sub-contractor.

Then came William F. Livingston of 113 East Seventy-first Street, a builder. He was a poor witness for Commissioner Terry. He never paid money or gave presents to William Muldoon, the Inspector, he said.

"Did you not state that checks didn't go now, only cash?" Mr. Terry asked. A.—No, Sir.

Q.—Have you not said that Inspectors were good fellows, but that they all wanted money? A.—I don't remember.

The witness admitted he lied now and then. It was a necessity in the building business, he said.

Q.—Does it come in your line to tell lies here to-day? A.—Not to-day. Our buildings are pretty well along now.

Jacob Weinstein, a builder, said he had heard that John Pick, Inspector, had received $100. Fishtel, Brown, and Ahrenovitch, contractors, he said he had heard paid money to Pick. Weinstein swore he had never paid money to any Inspector.

William E. McFadden, a subpœna server for the Commissioners, was called to the stand, and swore that Weinstein had said when the nature of the papers was explained to him:

"Oh, paying money to Inspectors, eh? Why, we all pay up. I have had to do it, and so do all the others."

Another subpœna server testified that Johnson had told him he gave an Inspector a check to pay for a suit of clothes; that the Inspector had come back and asked for another suit or money, and that Johnson had replied that he would break a small bottle with him or buy him a hat, but would buy no more suits for him.

Another subpœna server testified to admissions by Weinstein and Livingston that they had paid money to Inspectors.

An adjournment was taken until Thursday at 2 o'clock.

WILL LOOK INTO TRANSFERS

RECORDER TO HAVE GRAND JURY DECIDE IN EXCISE CASES.

Objects to Those Coming from Special Sessions When the Defendants Change Their Pleas.

Recorder Goff had thirteen excise cases before him in Part I of General Sessions yesterday. They had been transferred from Special Sessions, and indictments found last Friday.

The first three men pleaded not guilty and stepped aside. Then James Dunn, who was arrested on Sunday, Sept. 15, for excise violation, at 1,333 Avenue A, was called. He had no counsel, and pleaded guilty.

"Dunn," said the Recorder, "you made an affidavit in Special Sessions that you were not guilty. That contradicts your present plea."

"My lawyer made me do it."

"Who is your lawyer?" the Recorder asked.

"Lawyer Haire."

"Well," continued the Recorder, "it is a question whether you have committed perjury, and should not go before the Grand Jury. It is time to find out whether that statute concerning transfer from Special to General Sessions is a dead letter, and I propose to find out. If a man makes an affidavit in the lower court, and comes here and swears to the very opposite, the Grand Jury must determine if that is not perjury.

"I will fine you $50 for the excise violation, and hold you for the determination of this question. I now publicly call on the District Attorney to present some of these cases to the Grand Jury, so that a test can be made. This is a question of obeying the statute."

The Recorder assigned Lawyer Friend to look after the interests of Dunn. Later, the Recorder reduced Dunn's fine to $20, and paroled him, pending the action of the Grand Jury.

These were the first excise cases the Recorder acted on since last August. Dunn was the only one to plead guilty. Timothy McCarthy, Michael O'Brien, William Rafferty, Morris Blume, and Ella Hemming failed to appear when called, and their bail was forfeited.

Within the last week the Justices of the Court of Special Sessions have disposed of 800 old excise cases, some of which are two years old, and have been holding what the lawyers and the saloon keepers themselves have been pleased to call a succession of "bargain days," because the fine has been invariably $10.

About 100, the last, of the old cases were disposed of yesterday, and nearly $1,000 was taken in fines.

Mr. Delmour Wants to Retire.

Lawrence Delmour, the Tammany leader of the Thirtieth Assembly District, has been telling his friends that he wants to retire from the district leadership. He does not propose to get out of Tammany Hall, but he is tired of the tedious grind of district leadership, and believes that some other man ought to take the job.

Mr. Delmour is one of the most conspicuous and best thought-of Tammany leaders. The duty of attending to the various details of the central organization were attended to by him after the big defeat of Tammany last year.

Beresheim in Hands of a Society.

Jacob Beresheim, the self-confessed murderer of William Krauel, was given into the charge of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children yesterday to await the action of the Grand Jury.

This was done at the request of Assistant District Attorney Battle, who asked that a complaint be made against the boy on his own confession. The case will be presented to the Grand Jury to-morrow.

MR. ELLSWORTH "SEES" PLATT

He Has Been Slated for President Pro Tem. of the Senate—Mr. Lauterbach and His Sub-Committees.

Senator-elect Ellsworth of Lockport, Niagara County, who has been slated by Mr. Platt for President pro tem. of the Senate, came to this city yesterday. He hurried to 49 Broadway, and had a long talk with the "boss."

Mr. Ellsworth's selection for President pro tem. means that Senator Lexow has been passed over. Platt, it is said, wanted a more adroit man for the place, in view of the possibility that Lieut. Gov. Saxton may make so bold as to seek to appoint the committees without taking orders as to their make-up from T. C. Platt.

"Lou" Payn, Platt's trusty man, was also in town yesterday, so it is evident that something is up. Just what "contract" Platt gave Payn this trip is not known. Not very much is ever known about these contracts.

That other trusty Platt man, Senator John Raines of the Ontario-Wayne district, was also in the city. Mr. Raines spent a great deal of his time praising the amendments which he introduced to the ballot law last year.

In the Republican local situation there is growing opposition to Platt's audacious scheme of "purging" the enrollment lists in the various Assembly districts, through Mr. Lauterbach's little sub-committees. Mr. Lauterbach had this to say yesterday:

"The committees to revise the enrollment lists were appointed by the Committee on Organization with the unanimous consent of all the members. The opposition is represented on the Organization Committee, on Organization, with the unanimous committee was unanimous disposes of one charge. Any Republican who certifies that he voted the Republican ticket at the last election will be enrolled and is entitled to vote at the primaries, but there are some enrolled as Republicans who openly boasted they voted the Tammany ticket. These must go. They are no longer Republicans. That disposes of Charge No. 2.

"I am a firm believer in the election district plan, and instead of doing anything to nullify I am doing everything I can to maintain it. If any Republican is aggrieved he has the right of appeal to the Committee on Appeals, and from there to the County Committee. To give everybody full opportunity to be heard, we have decided that the revision must be finished by Nov. 23, as the primaries take place Dec. 10. As to the charge that I am exceeding my authority and have violated the provisions of the Constitution, let the County Committee decide if it is true."

The anti-Platt men say that this way of "purging" the enrollment lists is worse than many things done by Tammany.

TO CONSIDER THE CIRCULARS.

Republican Club Would Look into the "Sub-Committees."

The Republican Club held its monthly meeting last night at 450 Fifth Avenue. Elihu Root presided. A committee of nine, to nominate candidates for offices, to be elected a month hence, was selected. The following resolution, offered by H. Payson Wilds, was adopted:

Resolved, That the Campaign Committee of this club be requested to consider the circular containing instructions to the so-called Assembly District Sub-Committees recently appointed by the Republican County Committee to determine,

First—Whether there is any lawful authority for the appointment of such sub-committees.

Second—Whether such instructions are in accordance with the constitution of the Republican Party of this city.

Resolved, further, That the Campaign Committee be requested, after reaching a determination on the foregoing matters, to take such measures as they may deem advisable to promote the best interests of the Republican Party in this city.

The Campaign Committee made its report on the work which it did during the campaign.

"NEW-YORK AS IT OUGHT TO BE"

An Address Before Baptist Ministers by the Rev. W. Rauschenbusch.

"New York as It Ought to be" was the title of a paper read by the Rev. Walter Rauschenbusch, pastor of the Second German Baptist Church, before the Baptist Ministers' Conference, at 153 Fifth Avenue, yesterday. The paper was received with loud applause.

Mr. Rauschenbusch advocated municipal control of the manufacture of gas, the erection in every ward of a building, to be used as a market, public library, telegraph and telephone station, public parks in congested parts of the city, with good sand heaps for babies to play in.

A committee was appointed to draw up resolutions on the outrages in Armenia. It consists of Dr. R. Moore, Prof. Norman Fox, and the Rev. Leighton Williams. A committee was also appointed to draw up resolutions on the death of the Rev. S. F. Smith, the author of "America."

At the meeting of the Methodist ministers yesterday, speeches were made by Bishop William Taylor of Africa and others.

SMALL COMFORT FOR CLUBBED KEHOE

Policemen Had the Right to Kill Him if Necessary, Magistrate Mott Says.

Investigation will be made to-day by Acting Police Inspector Brooks of the clubbing of Patrick Kehoe, a longshoreman, who found enough saloons open Sunday in the Macdougal Street Precinct to get very much intoxicated.

Kehoe was arraigned before Magistrate Mott in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday. Witnesses said the clubbing he received from two policemen was unnecessary. Kehoe's appearance showed it was severe.

"Well, this man was drunk and disorderly," the Magistrate said. "The policeman had a right to arrest him, and to use any force that was necessary to get him to the station house dead or alive. He had a right to club him if necessary, and even to kill him. I hold the prisoner in $1,000 bail for trial."

Actress Attacked by a Cat.

Dorothy Morton, prima donna of the Frank Daniels Company, that is playing "The Wizard of the Nile" in the Casino, had an adventure with a cat Monday night, and Napier Lothian, Jr., is the worse for having gone to her assistance.

Miss Morton entered her dressing room and saw a cat crouching in a corner. The cat leaped on her.

Napier Lothian heard Miss Morton scream and rushed into the dressing room to find her in a faint. When the musician appeared the cat made a leap at him, seized him by the wrist with claws and teeth, and clung.

A general alarm was sent out, and the chorus killed the cat. A doctor who was in the audience cauterized the wounds of the prima donna and the musician.

Look at Pearline

through the wrong end of the glass, if you will; make all its labor-saving, money-saving qualities appear as small as you like; cut them down one-half;—and still there will be left a place for it in every home and an urgent call for it from every bright, progressive woman. It isn't necessary to exaggerate the virtues of Pearline. Perhaps that couldn't easily be done. But without telling of them all, there's enough to prove it the easiest, quickest, safest and most economical thing you can use, in all washing and cleaning.

HARRISON IN THE FIELD

No Doubt of His Being a Candidate, Say the Politicians.

CALLERS GREET THE EX-PRESIDENT

Story to the Effect that He "Cut" Joseph H. Manley, Who Is Looking Carefully After the Reed Boom.

Ex-President Harrison was at the Fifth Avenue Hotel almost all day yesterday. The politicians said there was no longer any doubt about his being a candidate for a renomination for the Presidency.

Many of his close political advisers had conferences with him during the day. His presence here at this time is worrying the keepers of other Presidential booms very much.

Ex-Secretary of the Interior John W. Noble made no less than four visits to the ex-President. Ex-Secretary Proctor of Vermont, who is said to be for Reed, but who would not be very much disturbed if his old chief were nominated, was also in conference with Gen. Harrison, and so was Senator Stephen B. Elkins of West Virginia, who is partial to the Harrison boom. Gen. I. N. Walker of Indiana, commander of the Grand Army of the Republic, also spent some time with the ex-President. Gen. Walker said:

"All the Republicans in Indiana are for Gen. Harrison if he desires a renomination. We don't know whether he is a candidate or not."

Ex-Senator Warner Miller called and had a long talk with the ex-President. Afterward ex-Senator Miller said:

"I believe that ex-President Harrison will probably be a candidate for the Presidential nomination."

After that some of the speculative politicians got to figuring it out that if Gen. Harrison is nominated for the Presidency, the nomination for Vice President would certainly come to New-York, and they wondered how this ticket would do: For President, Benjamin Harrison of Indiana; for Vice President, Warner Miller of New-York.

That, they argued, would take Mr. Miller out of the running for United States Senator, to succeed David B. Hill, and might make it easier for T. C. Platt to carry out certain schemes. One of the most prominent Republicans in this State, who talked with Gen. Harrison yesterday, said:

"You need have no doubt about it. Gen. Harrison is a candidate for the Presidency."

Ex-Senator J. Sloat Fassett and Joel B. Erhardt both ex-Collectors of the Port of New-York, were early callers on the ex-President. They both think very well of his boom.

Congressman Joseph G. Cannon of Illinois also called. He said that he was for ex-Senator Cullom for the Presidency if he was a candidate. He is suspected of leaning toward Reed.

There were two men about the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday who are not partners in the Harrison boom—Gen. James S. Clarkson of Iowa, and Joseph H. Manley of Maine. Mr. Manley is Keeper in Chief of the Reed boom, and Mr. Reed is expected to turn up here either to-day or to-morrow to talk matters over with Mr. Manley.

They were telling a story in the corridor of the Fifth Avenue Hotel last night to the effect that Gen. Harrison had "cut" Mr. Manley in a way that was somewhat of a direct snub. Here is the way the story goes:

Gen. Clarkson and Mr. Manley were talking in the parlor of the hotel, when Gen. Harrison entered and saluted Gen. Clarkson, but paid no attention whatever to Mr. Manley.

"Who is your friend?" inquired Mr. Manley of Gen. Clarkson.

"He is the man who appointed you Postmaster at Augusta," said Gen. Clarkson.

Mr. Manley was not facing Gen. Harrison when the alleged incident occurred. Whether it did occur, and whether Gen. Harrison intended to "cut" Mr. Manley was regarded as a mystery at the hotel last night.

Mr. Manley did not talk about the incident. He did admit that he had hired rooms in Chicago for the Maine delegation to the Republican National Convention. He followed it up, however, with the further announcement that he had also hired rooms at Pittsburg and at San Francisco, but that the engagements in all three places were conditioned upon the city being selected as the convention city.

No, he had not hired the rooms for use as Thomas B. Reed's headquarters. Certainly not. They had simply been hired, tentatively, for the Maine delegation and its adherents.

Mr. Manley would not admit that his visit to the Pacific coast was in the interest of the Reed boom. In fact, he did not care to talk about the Reed boom at all. He was "sawing wood and lying low," as one of the politicians put it.

Mr. Manley's attention was called to Richard C. Kerens's statement that he had received letters from two-thirds of the National Committee favoring a late convention and a short campaign. Mr. Manley was asked what he thought about this, and he said:

"Well, just this way. Down in our State Legislature we once had a hot contest for Speaker. Talbott and Sewell were the two rivals. On the first ballot Talbott got it by eight votes. Immediately Sewell arose and said: 'Gentlemen, before I sit down I propose to move to make Talbott's nomination unanimous, but meanwhile I want to read a few letters.'

"Sewell then read letters from a majority of the members pledging themselves unconditionally to him. Sewell had the letters, but Talbott had the votes. Kerens may be in the same fix."

While the politicians were gossiping down stairs, Gen. Harrison was quietly attending to business up stairs. Andrew Carnegie spent some time with him. Mr. Carnegie said his visit was purely a friendly matter.

A CHILD IN FRIGHTFUL PLIGHT

Entangled in Trolley Car's Motor Machinery.

Sylvester Carana, an Italian, three years old, of 70 Front Street, Brooklyn, was seriously injured by trolley car No. 236 of the De Kalb Avenue line, in front of his home yesterday.

The boy was crossing the street to do an errand for his mother. The car, which did not have a fender, struck him, and he was knocked down, and got entangled in the motor machinery under the car.

He was so wedged in that the car had to be raised in order to extricate him. It was then found that his hips were severely bruised, while he had a dozen cuts and contusions. His mother, who had been attracted to the place by the crowd, when she realized that it was her son, picked him up and carried him home, and refused to allow an ambulance surgeon to remove him to a hospital.

Richard Feeney, the motorman, was arrested.

Considered Church Unity.

The Congregational Club's monthly dinner, at the St. Denis Hotel, last night, was followed by several addresses upon the subject of church unity. Among those who spoke were the Rev. David H. Greer of St. Bartholomew's Presbyterian Episcopal Church; the Rev. W. H. Robert, Secretary of the Committee on Church Unity of the Presbyterian General Assembly; the Rev. W. C. Bitting, of the Mount Morris Baptist Church, and Mr. William Hayes Ward, editor of The Independent.

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GROUT MANDAMUS PROCEEDINGS

Justice Cullen Has the Papers—Decision May Affect All State Voters—Supervisors' "Dead Line."

Counsel for Edward M. Grout yesterday submitted briefs to Justice Cullen of the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, in the mandamus proceedings to compel the city and county canvassers to correct errors; that is, to count ballots which have been returned as defective. Argument in this matter was heard Saturday.

Justice Cullen took the papers. His decision is awaited with impatience, as it will not only affect the votes in the City of Brooklyn, but in the entire State.

The Board of Aldermen as city canvassers, resumed their work in canvassing the vote yesterday, and finished the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Wards as follows:

Seventeenth Ward—Wurster, 3,613; Grout, 3,981; Shepard, 197; blank, 47; defective, 100.

Eighteenth Ward—Wurster, 1,218; Grout, 1,688; Shepard, 55; blank, 32; defective, 34.

The Aldermen will resume the canvass to-day.

The Supervisors, who receive $3 each a day, have made a sorry mess of the canvass. They have divided the work into Senatorial districts, and have conducted it in such a way that they are not able to announce any authentic result up to the present time.

They claim they have been interfered with by persons who are interested in the canvass, and yesterday they established what is called a "dead line," and no one but the Supervisors and their clerks were allowed within it.

MR. AND MRS. DACRE KNOWN HERE

The Actors Who Took Their Lives Had Met with Failure.

Arthur Dacre and his wife, Amy Roselle, who, according to dispatches, committed suicide in Sydney, New South Wales, were well known in this city and elsewhere in America. In England, not many years ago, Amy Roselle was regarded as one of the most promising of actresses. She came to this country with her husband in 1891.

Dacre, whose real name was Culver James, had been here in 1878. He was engaged on his second visit for Mrs. Leslie Carter's company, and supported her in "The Ugly Duckling." He was not a success, and was soon dismissed. He sued Mrs. Carter for a season's salary, but lost the suit.

After this failure, he and his wife had no success in this country. They produced a play called "Love and War" in the Garden Theatre, in the Spring of 1891. It was a failure. Friends came to their rescue with a benefit performance, and they were enabled to return to England.

Miss Roselle obtained a short London engagement, and then she and Dacre, with a small company of their own, went through the provinces. They had little success. Then they started for Australia. Before leaving England, Miss Roselle said to a friend that Australia was their last hope. "Don't be surprised," she said, "if you hear of me playing an old woman's part in a musical comedy one of these days."

In Australia they produced "A Scrap of Paper," "Caste," "The Ironmaster," and other plays. Their failure was complete. The London Gaiety Company, which produced "A Gaiety Girl" here last year, was giving "Gentleman Joe" in Melbourne at that time. The Dacres obtained the rights to the piece for New South Wales. Nothing they had previously tried had been suited to them. "Gentleman Joe" was the greatest failure of all.

"If Miss Roselle had been willing to work apart from her husband," said a New-York theatrical manager yesterday, "she would have a splendid New-York engagement to-day."

FIRE-PROOF BUILDINGS.

Relieving the Public Mind—Correct Principles of Construction Properly Carried Out.

Considerable excitement has recently been aroused by crititcisms made in various quarters upon the alleged fire-proof qualities of many of New-York's large buildings. These criticisms had their origin in Chief Bonner's strictures upon those structures which, whether they are or are not proof against internal fire, cannot resist the warping and twisting forces exerted by extreme heat from without, and so fail to pieces when subjected to a severe test. So far, so good; but the strictures of our able fire chief have been carried on by the public mind to an unwarrantable conclusion. Whatever may be charged against a building whose construction is faulty, justice must be done when a building is as surely fire-proof as modern enterprise, science, and experience can make it. As an instance of genuinely fire-proof construction, the Mutual Reserve Building, at the corner of Broadway and Duane Street, has been selected. This massive and impressive structure was carefully inspected a few days ago under the guidance of Geo. H. Wooster, the Managing Director, and William H. Hume, the architect of this and many other notable buildings. The inspection showed that the Mutual Reserve Building closely approached the ideal of safe construction, whether tested by fire from within or from without. In the first place, wood or other combustible material is used only for ordinary office furniture, window casements, and doors. If this material should ever take fire, only the excellent of the greatest ingenuity could cause the fire to spread beyond the room where it originated. As for the building itself, it is, perhaps, only necessary to say that it apparently almost exaggerates the most stringent requirements of the law. Steel, stone, fire-proof brick, and fire-proof asbestos cement are the materials. All the framework is steel—riveted, not bolted, together—and completely incased in fire-brick and plastered with fire-proof asbestos cement. This casing effectually prevents the warping or twisting of the steel framing by the most intense heat. Modern scientific construction can go no further.

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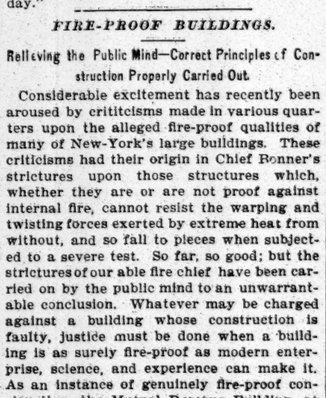

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NEWS OF THE RAILROADS

Trying to Select a Harmony President for the Atchison System

E. P. RIPLEY THE LATEST CANDIDATE

American Interests Favor D. B. Robinson, but Find It Necessary to Make Concessions to Foreign Bondholders—A Meeting To-day.

There was a well-attended meeting of the Atchison Reorganization Committee in this city yesterday, and matters relating to the selection of Directors and a President for the new company were discussed. No definate action was taken, however, and another meeting will be held to-day.

It appears that the various interests in the Atchison property have not yet been able to agree upon a man for the Presidency. The representatives of the American bondholders are believed to favor the election of Acting President D. B. Robinson, who has not only operated the road with skill and success under the receivers, but he is more familiar with the system than any other railroad man of his rank.

The European interests, while apparently satisfied with Mr. Robinson for First Vice President, have evinced an inclination to pick out another man for the Presidency. At first they settled upon E. T. Jeffery, President of the Denver & Rio Grande, but his emphatic declaration last week that he did not want the place induced some of the foreign interests to turn to E. P. Ripley of Chicago, Third Vice President of the St. Paul Road.

The Atchison reorganization agreement provides as follows:

"The first Board of Directors of the new company shall, unless unanimously agreed upon by the joint Executive Committee, be selected as follows: The members of the joint Executive Committee nominated by the New-York committee shall select such part of the whole number of the first board as will be, as nearly as possible, in proportion to the part of the whole amount of deposited general mortgage bonds and second mortgage bonds which shall have been originally deposited in America with any depository or the agents of any depository. The members of the London committee and the Amsterdam committee to pursue a like course."

The London and Amsterdam committees hold a majority of the deposited bonds, and unless the American committeemen agree with them they could alone elect the board under the foregoing provision, and upon this board would devolve the task of selecting a President.

According to current Wall Street gossip, Mr. Ripley stands an excellent chance for the Presidency on a compromise basis. He is an old Boston man, and therefore the Boston interests, which all along have favored Robinson, may be reconciled to him. J. Pierpont Morgan, furthermore, is said to be a strong backer of Mr. Ripley, which fact would have more or less influence with the foreign interests.

The matter may be settled to-day.

BALTIMORE AND OHIO.

Annual Meeting of Stockholders—New Directors Elected.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 18.—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company to-day made a departure from the policy of limiting the Directory to the controlling interests of the company within Maryland by giving recognition to large outside interests. Four Directors, representing the London and New-York holders of the stock, were elected by the stockholders at their sixty-ninth annual meeting, held in the Baltimore and Ohio Central Building. These changes will bring into direct affiliation with the company four influential financial concerns whose resources are very extensive.

In recent years the outside interests in the Baltimore and Ohio Company have increased their holdings of stock to the extent of some $10,000,000. These investors have for some time shown a disposition to obtain personal representation in the Directory, and to-day's action was a concession to them.

The new members of the board are Gen. Louis Fitzgerald, President of the Mercantile Trust Company, New-York; Eugene Delano of Brown Brothers & Co., London and New-York; William A. Read of Vermilye & Co., New-York, and Howland Davis of Blake, Boissevain & Co., London. The other members of the Directorate re-elected are William F. Burns, William H. Blackford, William F. Frick, Maurice Gregg, George C. Jenkins, Aubrey Pearse, Alexander Shaw, and George A. Von Lingen.

The sixty-ninth annual report of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company for the year ended June 30, 1895, shows total earnings of $22,817,182, an increase over the previous year of $314,519. The net earnings from the operation of the property were, accordingly, $7,016,138. Adding income from other sources of $1,627,595, and deducting $174,409, the net earnings of the Washington branch, there is left available income to the amount of $8,469,324, or $250,505 less than last year. When from available income $6,759,643 is deducted from fixed charges, and $300,000 for dividends on preferred and common stock, there is a remainder of $1,409,681, out of which car trusts and other charges were met to the amount of $770,164, leaving a balance in the treasury of $639,517.

A comparison of the twelve months ended June 30, 1895, with the twelve months ended June 30, 1894, shows an increase in net earnings of $74,165, or 1.07 per cent.; increase in earnings from freight, $1,674,586, or 12.03 per cent.; decrease in earnings from passengers, $1,381,961, or 21.49 per cent.; increase in tons moved, 2,723,248, or 20.39 per cent.; decrease in passengers carried, 1,419,320, or 14.74 per cent.

The report adds that the decrease in passenger revenue is because the greater part of the large earnings from the World's Fair travel accrued to the former year. The demoralization in freight rates is commented on and deplored. The aggregate expenditures for construction and betterments for the twelve months were $641,398, a decrease of $509,284, as compared with the previous twelve months. For maintenance of way and structures, $2,846,232 were expended, and for maintenance of equipment, $2,092,718 was paid out. These expenditures were charged to operating expenses. The roadbed of the entire system is reported to have never heretofore been in the superior condition which it is at present.

The proposed agreement of the "Joint Traffic Association" is briefly touched upon by President Mayer in favorable terms. He believes the agreement would materially aid the restoration and maintenance of rates.

The Petersburg Corporations.

RICHMOND, Va., Nov. 18.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Richmond and Petersburg and the Petersburg Railroad Company were held here to-day. Subsequently the Directors of each company declared a dividend of 3½ per cent. President Warren C. Elliott of the Petersburg Company was re-elected; Mr. H. Walters, Vice President, and the following Directors: Messrs. H. Walters, B. F. Newcomer, F. R. Scott, D. E. Lasseter, Waldo Newcomer, and Warren G. Elliott. Major F. R. Scott was re-elected President of the Richmond and Petersburg Company; Mr. H. Walters, Vice President, and the following Directors: Messrs. H. Walters, B. F. Newcomer, D. E. Lasseter, D. G. Elliott, and Michael Jenkins. President Scott's report showed that the gross receipts of his company were $374,925.38; operating expenses, $251,562; net receipts, $123,363.38; rents and interest received, $4,942.48; net revenue, $128,305.86; interest on funded debt, $35,877.50; dividends, $65,000; net surplus, $27,428.36.

Adirondack Lines Consolidated.

Articles of consolidation of the Malone and St. Lawrence Railway Company and the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Railroad Company were filed in Albany yesterday. The name of the new company is the St. Lawrence and Adirondack Company. Its capital is $500,000, and its principal office is in Montreal. Following are the names of the Directors: William Seward Webb, Chauncey M. Depew, Edgar Van Etten, John Jacob Astor, Frank G. Smith, Charles

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BLOW TO A GREAT TRUST

Continued from Page 1.

has refused since March 1, 1892, to sell directly to dealers, but has disposed of this line of goods through its agents appointed in the manner and upon the terms above stated. The company states that the purpose and effect of this agreement are "to provide for the disposition of its cigarettes through its agents and to secure to such agents a fixed compensation for their services, and its purpose is to bind them to do and not to do what is expressed therein.

In brief, the evidence and papers submitted to me are to the effect that 90 per cent. or over of the cigarettes manufactured and sold in this and other States are the product of the American Tobacco Company, disposed of generally through agents whose profits are the commissions allowed on the sales made by them; in other words, the wholesale dealer, jobber, or whoever he may be that obtains this commodity from the company for the purpose of commerce is, with the exceptions I have before stated, at once turned into an agent of the company and subjected to its direction and control as to the terms and manner in which he shall dispose of this particular line of goods.

It is claimed upon the part of the petitioner that the real object and purpose of this arrangement and method of doing business is to compel jobbers and dealers to refrain from selling any cigarettes except those manufactured by the company, and that if they handle other brands, the company refuses to consign any further goods to them, and that inasmuch as for the larger part of the cigarettes manufactured and sold are produced by the factories of the company, such a withdrawal results in great injury to or the destruction of the business of said dealers. Various affidavits have been presented and depositions of witnesses have been read tending to establish this claim of the petitioner.

From the facts submitted to me, the Court would be authorized in holding that far the larger portion of the cigarettes disposed of in the State of New-York are the product of this company, consigned to so-called agents and sold by them under an arrangement, express or implied, that they shall handle the goods of no other manufacturer. The consolidation of the original firms and corporations or their constituent members into one corporation necessarily terminated any competition between them; and the sale of such goods by the aggregation, having already substantial control of the market, upon condition that the purchasers shall not handle the goods of any other firm or corporation, necessarily has a tendency to complete and continue a monopoly of this product, so far as the particular commodity is concerned. Evidence of this method of transacting business would, in my judgment, be competent to prove an original unlawful combination or scheme upon the part of the corporations of New-York.

If I correctly understand the position taken by the learned counsel for the company, while disputing the charges that the officers of the company have adopted any such method of transacting business as I have indicated, they claim the right to impose those conditions. I do not understand the law as applied to the facts of this case. In my judgment, a corporation doing business in this State and having substantial control of the market ought not to be permitted to impose as a general prerequisite upon the purchasers of its commodities, whether designated as agents or not, that they shall obtain goods from no other source.

The enforcement of such a condition must necessarily operate as a restraint of trade and prevent competition. The purchaser who deals in the merchandise of the corporation enforcing the restriction is prevented from selling the wares of other manufacturers, and, on the other hand, his customers must take the goods furnished by the party exacting obedience to the demand or go elsewhere to make their purchases. To carry out such a rule to its logical sequence would enable the wealthy corporation which has obtained a monopoly of the market to continue the monopoly and to drive out of business poorer and less fortunate competitors. The purchaser under such an arrangement and contract has really been made a party to a scheme which has a tendency to give control of the market to the vendor to the exclusion of all competitors.

I think such a method of transacting business under the circumstances disclosed is against public policy, and I would not receive the approval of the courts of the State in the case of a domestic corporation. Why, then, should it be permitted in a foreign corporation? Its certificate of authority to do business in this State is granted upon the understanding that the business shall be such as may be carried on by a company incorporated under our laws, and in accordance with the laws and public policy of the State; and by foreign corporation that has filed the proper papers and received its certificate is accorded the same, but no greater rights, than a domestic corporation.

Ample authority has been conferred upon our courts to supervise and keep within the lines of law corporations organized in pursuance of the statutes of the State of New-York. They may be restrained from transacting business not authorized by their articles of incorporation, or from exercising any franchise, liberty, or privilege not authorized by law. The courts may annul the corporate existence of a corporation which transacts an illegal business or impose as a condition of further existence a discontinuance of illegal methods.

I have no doubt that they have sufficient jurisdiction over a foreign corporation to restrain it from transacting an illegal business or from pursuing unlawful methods here, or, in a proper case, to cancel the certificate of authority granted such company. To hold otherwise would be to allow immunities and privileges to foreign corporations to disregard the laws and policy of our own State and to place the State in the unfortunate position of having no power to protect its citizens against conduct of a foreign company which would not be permitted in the case of a domestic corporation. I have examined this application with care, believing that corporations acting within the law are entitled to the protection of the courts, and that actions should not be commenced except for good and substantial reasons.

Large interests and immense accumulations of property are reported by companies incorporated under foreign and domestic statutes. I have no sympathy with any disposition upon the part of private citizens or public officials to attack the existence of a corporation because of temporary financial embarrassment or trivial and unintentional deviations from chartered powers.

Applications made for purposes of speculation, to redress private grievances or to promote the interests of rival corporations, are unworthy of consideration. I am of the opinion that sufficient evidence has been produced upon the hearing to authorize the commencement of an action to determine whether the American Tobacco Company is not transacting its business in the State of New-York in an unlawful manner, in restraint of trade, and to prohibit it from further transaction of such business.

Attorney General Hancock closes his decision by stating that the application is granted, and an action may be commenced upon filing a bond, sufficient in form and amount to indemnify the people against costs of the suit.

The After Dinner Pill

HOOD'S PILLS CURE LIVER ILLS

The Best Family Physic

Tasteless, mild, efficient, reliable.

CYCLERS' BOWLING GAMES

Opening Contests in the Local Wheelmen's Tourney to be Rolled at Reid's.

LIVELY INTEREST IS MANIFESTED

Riverside, Tourist, and Hudson County Teams to Occupy the Alleys This Evening—Close Contests Expected.

Wheelmen bowlers in Greater New-York are showing a lively interest in the big tournament beginning this evening under the auspices of the Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs. The games will be rolled on Reid's alleys, in Church Street, near Duane, throughout the entire tourney, beginning each evening at 8 P. M. Eleven teams will take part.

No cyclists' tournament was ever organized in this section with one-half the prospects for a highly successful season. Tournaments have been held in the past, but none has had so many competitors nor so many fine prizes for the teams and individuals showing the highest degrees of excellence with the wooden spheres.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES highest-average medal will go to the player making the best individual record in not less than three-fourths of the scheduled games. This trophy will be similar in many respects to those already well known to wheelmen throughout the East. It will be made of gold and fully up to date in every sense of the medal maker's art. THE TIMES trophy will be the first individual prize; the second will be valued at $10, and the third at $5. The first team prize will be a loving cup given by The Wheel; the second will be a trophy valued at $25, and the third at $15.

The clubs represented in the tourney will be the Manhattan Bicycle Club, Riverside Wheelmen, Harlem Wheelmen, Golden Rod Wheelmen, Greenwich Wheelmen, Tourist Cycle Club of Paterson, Jersey City Club Cyclers, Catholic Club Cyclers of Jersey City, Atalanta Wheelmen of Newark, Hudson County Wheelmen of Jersey City, and Prospect Wheelmen of Brooklyn. In the opening games to-night the Tourists, Riversides, and Hudson Countys will take part. Each team is composed of strong players, and close contests are expected. Each team will doubtless be accompanied to the battle ground by a board of trusty "rooters," and if they behave like real out-and-out "rooters," they'll make Rome howl. This, however, is a part of every well-regulated game in a club tournament. The second series of games will take place on Friday evening, when the Manhattans, Golden Rods, and Atalantas will do the rolling.

Quaker Wisdom

"Wise men, though all laws were abolished, would lead the same lives"—and continue to eat Quaker Oats for breakfast.

Quaker OATS

Sold only in 2-lb. Packages.

HORSE SHOW STOCK IN DEMAND.

An Average of over $300 a Head at the Garden Yesterday.

To dispose of 400 head of horses at auction in two days is the formidable task which W. D. Grand began at Madison Square Garden yesterday. This business sequel to the Horse Show brought an unusually large crowd for the daytime, and the attendance last night was a record breaker for this city.

It was at the morning sale that the top figures were reached for the crack pair of high steppers Golden Rod and Blazeaway, that have won numerous prizes in the show ring here and at Philadelphia, Long Branch, and White Plains. Starting at the usual $1,000, these showy chestnuts went up steadily till at $3,900 a Boston fancier carried them off. George B. Hulme, their former owner, also did well with Great Scott, another clever actor and all-around goer, that went to the bid of a local dealer for $1,600.

Joseph E. Widener, a bright light in the coaching firmament of Philadelphia, added a valuable lot that was not in the catalogue to the evening sale. His first offering, the bay gelding, a blue ribbon, exhibited at the show last week, fetched $1,900, and his mate was also sold to the same buyer, Charles Yerkes, who made his millions in Chicago, and is spending a goodly share of them in the metropolis.

While the rich breeders and collectors seemed satisfied with the market, the dealers were not so happy. Some of the choice things that had been consigned were disposed of privately, such as the new jumper Hurricane, sold to W. C. Whitney last Saturday for $1,500.

John S. Bratton of Chicago brought twenty-three head, five of which he found customers for in time to save them from the auction block. Dick Bunch, the pick of the lot, went to W. R. H. Martin of this city. John A. Logan has ten of his stock here from Youngstown, and one pair was offered last night. After being knocked down Mr. Logan arrived and promptly cancelled the sale, as he had a reserve of $4,000 on them. About 200 head remain to be disposed of to-day.

Following are the principal sales:

CONSIGNED BY VARIOUS OWNERS.

Midnight, blk. g., and Coal Baron, blk. g., S. & L. S. Frank, New-York City	$120
The Devil, blk. g.; M. Marshall, New-York City	200
Belle of the Ball, r. m., and Miss March, b. m., by Lord Bardolph; John J. Lauben, Brooklyn	1,000

CONSIGNED BY GEORGE B. HULME, NEW-YORK CITY.

Great Scott, ch. g., by Oliver Wilkes; Heinemann Brothers, New-York City	1,600
Golden Rod, ch. g., by Oceanic, dam Belle F., and Blazeaway, ch. g., by Norfolk Hero; J. H. Hayes, Boston	3,900
Genesee, ch. g., by Corlolanus, dam by Fergus McGregor, and Gay Bay, ch. g., by Sylvan Glen, dam Maud McCracken, by McCracken's Black Hawk; Samuel Hecker, New-York City	950
Greystone, gr. g.; F. S. Baker, New-York City	250
Grey Pigeon, gr. m.; F. S. Baker	200
Glorious, b. g., by Scarfaced Charlie; J. Keeler, Albany	200
Gyp, b. g., by Spendthrift; J. Shepard, Jr., Providence	150

CONSIGNED BY MRS. JOHN GERKEN, NEW-YORK CITY.

Terre Bonne, br. m., by Terror, dam Bonnie; W. W. Rice, Boston	1,000
Lewiston, g. g.; E. H. Godshall, Philadelphia	900
Lynnewood, blk. g.; F. Reynolds, Trenton	750
Night, blk. g. and Darkness, blk. g., both by Fashion; F. Benjamin, New-York City	900
Gismonda, ch. m., by Scalpel; A. J. Autenbridge, New-York City	480

CONSIGNED BY S. S. HOWLAND, MOUNT MORRIS, N. Y.

Silver Bill, gr. g., by Barrett; W. W. Donnell, Providence, R. I.	$190
Moss Rose, br. m., by Oliver Wilkes; John R. Townsend, Geneseo, N. Y.	400
Chestnut, ch. g., and Walnut, blk. g.; John Haddon, New-York City	800
Zeta, br. m., by Zetland, and Milton, br. g.; J. Casper, Boston	425
Ups, ch. m., and Downs, ch. m.; J. Casper	500
Rosewood, b. m., and Mahogany, br. g.; S. B. Fuller, New-York City	500
Scurry, br. g., by Hambletonian King; S. B. Fuller	145

CONSIGNED BY D. H. GRAND & CO., EAST BUFFALO, N. Y.

Paragon, b. g., and Perfection, b. g., both by Barney McGregor; J. Frobisher, New-York City	$975
Cadet, br. g., and Officer, br. g., both by Goddard; J. Baxter, New-York City	520
Hardy, ch. g., and Hayden, ch. g., both by The Swell; F. Benjamin	575
Roman, gr. g.; D. H. Forman, New-York City	145

CONSIGNED BY THOMSON & BLAND, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

Magic, b. g., and Magician, b. g.; G. H. Tyler, Baltimore	$500
Patience, ch. m., and Pleasance, ch. m., both by The Norman; D. H. Ryer, New-York City	850
Gladiator, ch. g., by Hambrino; A. J. Hayes	400
Warrior, ch. g.; M. Casper, New-York City	320
Coker's Beauty, rn. m.; M. Casper	325
Sterling, ch. g.; J. Day, New-York City	285
Black Bess, blk. m.; F. G. Baume	380
Grouverman, br. g.; J. J. Van Alen, Newport, R. I.	250
Tarpo, blk. g., and Brutus, blk. g.; Louis Streuber, Erie, Penn.	255
Commander, gr. g.; H. May & Son, New-York City	125
Odd, blk. g., and Even, blk. g.; J. Crosby, New-York City	230

CONSIGNED BY STRAUSS & HEXTER, NEW-YORK CITY.

Mack, b. g., and Max, b. g.; A. G. Smith, Philadelphia	$1,200
Hamlet, b. g., and Hermit, b. g.; C. De Beauvais, Paris, France	500
Gold, b. m., and Glitter, b. g.; J. A. Ramsdell, Newburg, N. Y.	320
Flashlight, ch. g.; J. McCrau, New-York City	350
Gossip, gr. g., and Scandal, br. g.; H. Ramsey, New-York City	350
Irene, b. m., and Pauline, b. m.; C. De Beauvais	330
Morocco, gr. g., G. C. Waldo	300
Mercury, b. g., and Quicksilver, b. g.; W. Hunter, New-York City	340

CONSIGNED BY ADAM BECK, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Pretty Boy, b. g.; R. G. Steward, New-York City	$100
Gretna, br. m., by Santa Claus, dam by Beacon; W. C. Foote, New-York City	300

CONSIGNED BY L. MEREDITH, LONDON, ONTARIO.

Marchioness, ch. m., by Judge Curtis II., dam by Van Dorn; W. W. Donnell	$440

CONSIGNED BY H. B. NALLE, LEESBURG, VA.

Constance, ch. m., by Matchless of Londesborough; Henry Fairfax, Aldie, Va.	$550
Tom, br. g., and Jerry, br. g.; A. C. Johnson, New-York City	350

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CONSIGNED BY D. R. BRADLEY, NEW-YORK CITY.

Dasher, ch. g., and Pindie, ch. m., by Star Ethan; Raymond Hall, New-York City	$195
Don Pedro, b. g.; S. J. Paul, New-York City	585
Binghamton, br. m., and Bangor, br. g., W. King, New-York City	475
Montreal, br. g., and Lachine, br. g.; T. P. Cushing, Washington, D. C.	430
Tip Top, gr. g.; S. E. Krekuge, New-York City	180
Cock Robin, ch. g., and Quickstep, ch. g.; C. A. Munn, Washington, D. C.	300
Belfast, gr. g.; J. Peters, New-York City	370
Buckingham, r. g., and St. James, r. g.; J. B. Williams, New-York City	225
Aurora, b. m.; C. H. Traitour, New-York City	200
Otsego, b. g., and Oneonta, b. m.; J. E. Kirkland, New-York City	300
Fashion, ch. g.; W. Hacken, New-York City	130

CONSIGNED BY W. D. GRAND, NEW-YORK CITY.

Star, b. g.; W. L. Findlay, New-York City	$150
Jasper, br. g.; F. D. Wadreton, New-York City	130

CONSIGNED BY J. SPRATLEY, DENDRON, Va.

King, br. g., by The King; C. De Beauvais	$850
Mountain Boy, br. g.; H. Berger, New-York City	190
Lady Wilson, blk. m.; W. Kelly, Jersey City	425
John M., br. g.; W. C. Horne, New-York City	270

CONSIGNED BY MYRICK & HUDSON, DANVILLE, KY.

Cadette, b. g.; Sir Roderick Cameron, Arrochar, S. I.	$150
Orator, br. g.; C. A. Appleton, New-York City	625
Shelby, gr. g.; H. Bergen	220
Nathan, b. g.; W. W. Donnell	175
Gladdis, br. m.; H. Harrison, Newark, N. J.	200

CONSIGNED BY GLENDOWER STOCK FARM, DONGON HILLS, STATEN ISLAND.

Althorp, br. g., by Adjuster, dam by Armaugh; C. Ulman, New-York City	$270
Harkaway, ch. g., by Inspector; J. Hunter, New-York City	210
Levella, ch. g., by War Cry; P. Nevins, New-York City	220
Kumiel, ch. g.; F. M. Dunn, New-York City	110
Pilot, br. g.; Heinemann Brothers	250
The Gentleman, br. g.; J. J. Scannell, New-York City	175
Catherstone, ch. g.; H. Cook, Boston	190
Guildford, b. g.; H. Stone, Providence, R. I.	130
Marksman, ch. g.; T. E. Fields, New-York City	275
Delight, br. m.; H. M. Dunn	225
Architect, br. g.; G. H. Ferguson, New-York City	140
Harmony, br. m., by Sidartha; J. Turner, Boston	110
My Boy, ch. g.; R. W. Scranton, Scranton, Penn.	120

CONSIGNED BY J. S. BRATTON, CHICAGO, ILL.

Phalsa, b. g.; J. B. Wells, New-York City	$160
Leroy, blk. g., by Van Tuu; F. C. O'Reilly, New-York City	300
Freeman, ch. g.; M. O'Shaughnessy, New-York City	430
Sultan, gr. s., (Arabian;) Farmhurst Farm, New-Rochelle	210
Punch, sp. s.4 S. & L. S. Frank	170
Steplight, br. g.; J. Spalght, New-York City	125
Borromeo, br. g., by Algeria Wilkes, dam Mattie Todd, by John Edsall; E. Palmer, New-York City	525
King of the Kaffirs, b. g., by Phallamont, dam Athel, by Athlete; Farmhurst Farm	325
Alcy Benton, ch. g., by Alcyoneum, dam Ellen Terry, by Jefferson Prince; Robert Dunn, New-York City	375
Ansel, br. g., by Albion, and Chester, br. g., by Samuel Lambert; W. McBride, Scranton, Penn.	230
Hope, b. g., and Goddard, b. g., both by Vanteen, and dam by Earfield; J. D. Baxter, New-York City	675
Pest, ch. g., and Perat, ch. g.; J. T. Peil, New-York City	385
Decatur, ch. g.; J. J. Brennan, New-York City	135

CONSIGNED BY JOHN ARTHUR, NEW-YORK CITY.

The General, ch. g.; E. W. Denny, New-York City	$450
His Excellency, b. g., by Forest Mambrino, dam by Clear Grit; A. Rush, Fordham, N. Y.	560
Lord Harry, ch. g.; C. C. Brown, Little Falls, N. Y.	150
Canadian, br. g.; G. R. Ross, West Farms, N. Y.	100
Ontario, br. g.; F. Walsh, East Orange, N. J.	150
Venus, ch. m. and Adonis, ch. g.; G. S. Graeff, Brooklyn	550
Lady Jess, b. m.; J. L. Wells, New-York City	250
Brown Dick, br. g.; J. Halk, New-York City	250
Bay Duke, b. g.; H. E. Dyer, New-York City	300

CONSIGNED BY J. E. WIDENER, OGONTZ, PENN.

Dash, b. g.; C. Yerkes, Chicago	$1,900
Dot, b. g.; C. Yerkes	600
Green Mount, b. g.; Fred Eldridge, Boston	1,350
Norwich, b. g.; B. Hartney, Philadelphia	1,000
Julius, blk. g.; Thomas H. Spalding, New-York City	325
Frank Harrison, b. g.; C. H. Bentley, New-York City	500
My Lady, ch. m.; W. E. Ward, New-York City	625
Total for 158 head	$48,870
Average per head	309

Mr. Keene's Bohemond Wins a Race.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Guy Walter Handicap Plate of 5 sovereigns each, with 105 sovereigns added, for three-year-olds and upward, one mile, (twenty-five entries,) was run at the Warwick November meeting to-day and was won by Mr. Foxhall Keene's Bohemond, five years old. Mr. C. J. F. Fawcett's Coranto, three years old, was second, and Mr. T. L. Camble's Telesinus, four years old, was third. Fourteen horses ran. The betting was 5 to 2 against Bohemond, 6 to 1 against Coranto, and 10 to 1 against Telesinus.

Wetmore for Handicapper.

NEWARK, Nov. 18.—The position of official handicapper for the New-Jersey Division of the League of American Wheelmen is an important office that the Chairman of the National Racing Board will have to fill before many days. The present incumbent, Wallis Merthew, is now a resident of Delaware, and also Chief Consul of the State, and his re-election under the circumstances is out of the question. The most prominent man mentioned for the place thus far is John C. Wetmore of Elizabeth. Mr. Wetmore is not without experience in handicapping, and the leading members of the division unite in proclaiming him the right man for the important place. It is believed here that Chief Consul Gentle will recommend to Chairman Gideon the appoint of Mr. Wetmore. The latter was graduated from the old high wheel school, and is as prominently identified with cycling as any member of the league in Jersey.

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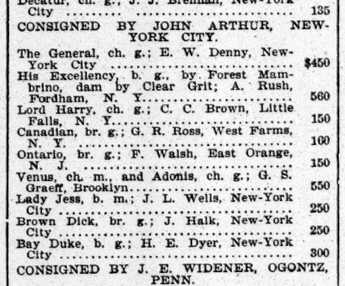

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THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18—8 P. M.—Forecast for Tuesday:

NEW-ENGLAND, fair, westerly winds, colder Tuesday night.

EASTERN NEW-YORK, fair Tuesday, with slight changes in temperature, probably colder weather and showers by Wednesday morning, southerly winds, becoming variable.

EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, and DELAWARE, fair, with slight changes in temperature Tuesday, much colder Wednesday, southerly winds, shifting to easterly. DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair weather and slight changes in temperature Tuesday, much colder Wednesday, southerly winds. NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, and GEORGIA, fair, southwesterly winds Tuesday, much colder weather may be expected in Northern Georgia Wednesday night. EASTERN FLORIDA, fair, light, variable winds. WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, southerly winds. ALABAMA, fair Tuesday, with continued warm southerly winds, cooler in northern portions on Wednesday. MISSISSIPPI and LOUISIANA, fair, cooler, warm, southerly winds Tuesday, colder northerly winds on Wednesday. EASTERN TEXAS, fair, southerly winds, shifting to northerly, colder Tuesday night, possibly a cold wave in extreme northwest portion. WESTERN TEXAS and NEW-MEXICO, fair, much colder, northerly winds, with cold wave in northern portion. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, followed by cloudy and threatening weather, winds shifting to northerly, with a cold wave. ARKANSAS, fair, probably followed by local showers Tuesday night, winds shifting to northerly and much colder Tuesday night. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, probably fair and warm southerly winds for Tuesday, local showers and much colder on Wednesday. WEST VIRGINIA, OHIO, and WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, fair during Tuesday, slight changes in temperature, followed by local rains and much colder by Wednesday morning, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, fair Tuesday, probably local snows and colder Wednesday, variable winds. MINNESOTA, light snows, northerly winds, and a cold wave. KANSAS and NEBRASKA, partly cloudy weather, probably local snows in eastern portions, northerly winds, with a cold wave. LOWER MICHIGAN, fair, followed by local snows Tuesday night, winds shifting to northerly, colder Tuesday night. UPPER MICHIGAN and WISCONSIN, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by light snows, northerly winds, with a cold wave. INDIANA, fair during the day, but with increasing cloudiness, followed by showers and much colder Wednesday morning, variable winds, shifting to northerly. ILLINOIS, IOWA, and MISSOURI, increasing cloudiness, probably followed by light rain or snow Tuesday evening or night, winds shifting to northerly, with a cold wave. COLORADO, cloudy weather and probably snows, northerly winds and a cold wave. NORTH DAKOTA and SOUTH DAKOTA, local snows, with northerly winds and a cold wave in South Dakota. MONTANA, local snows, northerly winds, colder. WYOMING, light snows, colder, northerly winds. The barometer has risen rapidly from the St. Lawrence Valley westward to the Pacific coast. It is unusually high north of Montana, where the temperature has fallen 20° in the last twenty-four hours. The barometer has fallen slowly in the Southern States and in the Southwest, and a depression is apparently forming over the Lower Missouri Valley. It is warmer from New-England southwestward to Texas, and it is colder from the upper lake region westward to the Rocky Mountains. Fair weather has prevailed, except in the extreme Northwest, where local snows are reported. Fair weather will continue in the districts on the Atlantic coast. A cold wave will extend over the upper lake region and the Central Mississippi Valleys during Tuesday afternoon or night.

FEDERAL COURTS.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 56—Louis Dejonge et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Daniel Magone, Collector of the Port of New-York.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 23—Daniel Magone, Collector of the Port of New-York, plaintiff in error, vs. Peter Wiedener et al.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of New-York.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Justice White.

No. 1—William W. Dunham, administrator, &c., et al., appellants, vs. C. Bliver et al.—Appealed from the Circuit Court of Nebraska.—Decree affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 67—Henry T. Cowley, appellant, vs. The Northern Pacific Railroad Company.—Appeal from the Circuit Court for the District of Washington.—Decree reversed, with costs and cause remanded for further proceedings. Opinion by Justice Brown.

No. 552—A. F. McDowell, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—On a certificate from the United States Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit.—First question answered in the affirmative. Opinion by Justice Brewer.

No. 386—James Stewart, plaintiff in error, vs. Daniel S. McHarry.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of California.—Judgment affirmed, with costs. Opinion by Justice Field.

No. 52—The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Emma Griffith.—In error to the Circuit Court for the Southern District of Ohio.—Judgment affirmed, with costs and interest. Opinion by Chief Justice Fuller.

The Chief Justice also announced the following orders of the court:

No. 704—The State of South Carolina, appellant, vs. The Port Royal and Augusta Railway Company.—Motion to dismiss denied and cause advanced for submission.

Nos. 710 and 711—Charles Smith and John Gibson, plaintiffs in error, vs. The State of Mississippi.—Motion to advance granted and cause assigned for argument on the second Monday of December.

No. 790—The Franklin Sugar Refining Company, appellant, vs. The Steamship Silvia, &c.—Petition for writ of certiorari to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit granted.

No. 797—The Aetna Life Insurance Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Nancy L. Florida.—Petition for a writ of certiorari to the United States Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit denied.

No. 215—The Steamship Bayonne et al., appellants, vs. The United States.—Motion to dismiss submitted by Solicitor General Conrad, and motion to remand or for writ of certiorari submitted by J. Packer Killin.

No. 770—The Southern Pacific Railroad Company et al., appellants, vs. the United States, and No. 794—The United States, plaintiff in error, vs. Samuel Zucker et al.—Motions to advance submitted by Solicitor General Conrad.

No. 207—Augustus R. S. Foote et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. The Women's Board of Missions et al., and No. 284—William Gray Brooks, administrator, et al., plaintiffs in error, vs. Robert Codman, administrator, &c., et al.—Motion to advance these cases to be heard with No. 177 as one case granted.

No. 76—The New-York and New-England Railroad Company, plaintiff in error, vs. Harriet S. Rumsey et al.—In error to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York.—Dismissed, with costs, on authority of counsel for plaintiff in error.

No. 544—William H. Markham, plaintiff in error, vs. The United States.—Submitted on briefs.

No. 66—William Haws et al., appellants, vs. The Victoria Copper Mining Company.—Argument concluded by Arthur A. Birney for the appellee.

No. 71—William Beebe et al., &c., plaintiffs in error, vs. The United States.—Argued by H. C. Tompkins for the plaintiffs in error, and by Assistant Attorney General Dickinson for the defendants in error.

No. 72—Zeph T. Hill, plaintiff in error, vs. John Corcoran.—Argument commenced by W. C. Beecher for the plaintiff in error.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT—Townsend, J.—Court opens in Room 47 Post Office Building at 10 A. M. Equity calendar.

86—De Neufville vs. New-York and Northern Railway Company. 28—Excelsior Elevator Guard and Hatch Cover Company vs. Foote. 16—Read, Holliday & Sons vs. Paul Schulte-Berge. 43—Boody vs. Chicago and Northwestern Railway Company.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT—Brown, J.—Court opens in Room 40 Post Office Building at 11 A. M.

196—Long Island Construction Company vs. Float No. 6. 156—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug Transfer No. 9. 135—Harris vs. The Mayor, &c. 170—La Trobe vs. ship Timaeides. 197—Welsh vs. steamship Alvono. 176—Mylotte vs. De Pinillon. 202—Cripps vs. yacht Nesira. 204 and 206—Bartley vs. tug Arrow. 208—Rogers vs. Car Float No. 20 and Cars. 210—McWilliams vs. tug Willie. 216—Milonis vs. Elevator Cars. 220—Potter vs. steamboat Metropolitan. 221—Same vs. same. 166—Scully vs. Morse. 108—United States vs. tug Howard Carroll. 169—Morris & Cummings Dredging Company vs. tug F. N. Brown. 122—Egbert vs. St. Paul Fire and Marine Insurance Company. 153—Drinkwater vs. Straus. 195—Newtown Creek Tow Company vs. ship Cairnie-hill. 188—Abramson vs. tug H. D. McCord. 179—Payne vs. Ralli. 182—Keeper vs. ferryboat Clinton. 141—Young vs. ship Ladahk.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—Lawrence, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class I.—1—Dryfoos vs. Scholl.

Class II.—2—Harman vs. Band. 3—Woolby vs. Buhler.

Class IV.—4—Titus vs. Craig. 5—Richards vs. Stokes.

Class VI.—6—Stern vs. Conway.

Class VII.—7—Clark vs. Kaye. 8—National Union Bank vs. Wile. 9—Patten vs. Burgess.

Class VIII.—10—Goodwin vs. Crawford. 11—Lok vs. Bair. 12—Aufenanger vs. Aufenanger. 13—Somborn vs. Haupt. 14—Welsh vs. Lowe. 15—Corey vs. Electrical Construction and Supply Company. 16—Olibert vs. Sherman. 17—Hardenbergh vs. Hardenbergh. 18—Ross vs. Hinson Car Coupler Company. 19—Matter of Peekamoose Fishing Club. 20—People, &c., vs. Peltz. 21—People, &c., vs. Schmitt. 22—People, &c., vs. McDermott. 23—People, &c., vs. Reddy. 24—New-York Exchange National Bank vs. Rosenstein. 25—Matter of Valentine. 26—Hutchinson vs. Hutchinson. 27—Matter of New-York Fur Cutting Company. 28—Reese vs. Reese. 29—People vs. Holonbeck. 30—Markowitz vs. Veat Makers' Union. 31—Cushnoe Fibre Company vs. Putnam Paper Company. 32—Backer vs. Martin. 33—Matter of Maurer. 34—Berg vs. Berg. 35—Gall vs. Palmer. 36—Bram vs. Bram.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part I.—Patterson, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar clear.

Law and Fact.—1116—Chrimes vs. Squier. 3228—Ely vs. Ross. 2166—Burst vs. Karsher. 98—Raucher vs. Elkins. 2210—Earle vs. Gorham Manufacturing Company. 2214—Koblenzer vs. Rosendorf. 476—Wilmerding vs. Bernstein. 3229—Brown vs. Meehan. 1611—Hammedrash, &c., vs. Cong., &c., Poland. 3217—Schreyer vs. Spencer.

Highest number reached in regular call, 2453.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part II.—Barrett, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Elevated railroad cases only. Case on.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Part III.—, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

CIRCUIT COURT.—Day calendar to be called in Part I., room ——. Cases to be sent to the different parts in their order as called for trial.

6872—Grant vs. Chittenden. 7264—Pitcher vs. Lennon. 3629—Miller vs. Edwards. 3590—Egbert Woolen Mills vs. Warner. 3585—Cooper Manufacturing Company vs. same. 2334—Cumiskey vs. Stokes. 2115—Beiglass vs. Weir. 6832—Simis vs. McElroy. 6805—Moore vs. George S. Hart Company. 6972—Scanlan vs. Union Railway Company. 7118—Coghlan vs. Third Avenue Railroad Company. 2641½—The Mayor, &c., vs. Hencken. 3614—Miller vs. Kaliski. 3627—Ruelberg vs. Phoci. 3662—Rhlkard vs. Towar. 3664—Same vs. same. 3517—Maurhofer vs. Mittnacht.

Highest number reached in regular call, 3717½.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part I.—Andrews, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part II.—Beekman, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Calendar clear.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part III.—Beach, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Cases to be sent from day calendar for trial. Case on.

CIRCUIT COURT—Part IV.—Adjourned until Nov. 25.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Monday, Dec. 2.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Bookstaver, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

1—Amberg vs. Goll. 18—Hardman vs. Hardman.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Part I.—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Case on.

1630—Lyons vs. Aver. 1094—Helwig vs. Second Avenue Railroad. 1216—Kupfer vs

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

ABBEY'S—King Arthur—8:00.
ACADEMY OF MUSIC—The Sporting Duchess—8:00.
AMERICAN—In Sight of St. Paul's—8:00.
BIJOU—The Night Clerk—8:15.
BROADWAY—His Excellency—8:10.
CASINO—The Wizard of the Nile—8:15.
DALY'S—Miss Pygmalion—8:15.
EDEN MUSEE—Wax Works. Grand Concerts—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
EMPIRE—Christopher, Jr.—8:15.
FIFTH AVENUE—Gismonda—8:15.
FOURTEENTH STREET—Merry World—8:00.
GARDEN—Trilby—8:15.
GARRICK—Merry Countess—8:30.
GRAND CENTRAL PALACE—Flower Show—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE—The Bicycle Girl—8:00.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE—The Great Diamond Robbery—8:15.
HERALD SQUARE—The Heart of Maryland—8:00.
HOYT'S—The Gay Parisians—8:30.
IRVING PLACE—Zwei Wappen—8:15.
KOSTER & BIAL'S—Vaudeville—8:15.
LENOX LYCEUM—Heine Monument Fair—7:00.
LYCEUM—The Prisoner of Zenda—8:00.
METROPOLITAN BICYCLING COMPANY—Bicycling—Afternoon and Evening.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN—Loan Exhibition of Portraits—9:30 to 6:00, 8:00 to 10:30.
PALMER'S—The Shop Girl—8:00.
PROCTOR'S PLEASURE PALACE—Vaudeville—Noon to 12:00 P. M.
STANDARD—Sins of the Night—8:30.
STAR—Year One—8:30.

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OPENING OF THE FLOWER SHOW

A Beautiful Exhibition in the Grand Central Palace.

The exhibition hall of the Grand Central Palace was beautiful yesterday with a large and varied collection of palms and other tropical and decorative plants—a floral show to be open until Dec. 1.

The principal feature of the hall and of the show was the beautiful Cycas revoluta, the palm at one time in the collection of George Washington, and purchased by the present owner, W. A. Manda, at the sale of the Samuel J. Tilden collection. It is said to be the first time it has ever been on public exhibition. Its age—some 200 years—is marked in rings on the trunk.

It occupies the centre of the hall on a pedestal of red, white, and blue, ornamented by flags.

The show not being competitive, the plants are arranged with more regard to effect than is usual in such exhibitions. The ferns were by themselves, the foliage plants in separate groups, and everywhere were tall, graceful palms.

There were palms on either side of the stage, palms in the small balcony just above it, and light festoons of green vines were draped from the balconies on either side.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, which is placed on the face of THE TIMES Building, opposite the Franklin Statue, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 255 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	39	43	44
6 A. M.	36	40	43
9 A. M.	36	44	45
12 M.	39	52	51
4 P. M.	42	56	55
6 P. M.	42	55	54
9 P. M.	42	51	52
12 P. M.	40	40	51

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday.....40.37
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday.....48.60
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year.....30.50
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years.....45.09

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city as indicated by the Weather Bureau: Fair.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 8, Column 4.

TWELVE PAGES.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, NOV. 10, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

THE REVENUE—THE PRESIDENT'S DUTY.

Undoubtedly Secretary CARLISLE will not be able to make so good a showing when Congress meets as he expected to be able to make. In his report in December of last year he said: "My opinion is that the laws now in force will yield an ample revenue for the fiscal year 1896, as all their provisions will then be operative, and the prospective improvement in the business of the country, if realized, will greatly increase the resources from which taxes are collected, and, accordingly, a surplus of $28,814,920 is estimated for that year." And he submitted the following table of estimated receipts and expenditures for the fiscal year of 1896:

Receipts—
From customs.....$185,000,000.00
From internal revenue.....190,000,000.00
From miscellaneous sources..15,000,000.00
From postal service.....86,907,407.00

Total estimated revenues..$476,907,407.00
Total estimated appropriations, exclusive of sinking fund...448,092,486.50

Or an estimated surplus of. $28,814,920.50

This requires an average monthly surplus of a little over $2,400,000, and would give a net surplus by the 1st of November, when the Secretary's figures are taken for his annual report, of $9,600,000. As a matter of fact, the receipts for the first four months of the fiscal year have been a little under $115,000,000, and the expenditures a little over $133,000,000, leaving a net deficit of $18,000,000. Of course there is no reason to suppose that this will be made up and the surplus estimated by the Secretary be supplied during the remaining two-thirds of the fiscal year. It is to be remembered also that the Secretary's estimate that the deficit on the 1st of July, 1895, would be $20,000,000 was not borne out and that it was in round numbers twice that amount.

It is easy enough to explain why the Secretary's estimates were at fault, through the failure of the income tax and through the influence on business of the disturbed condition of the Treasury, neither of which he could possibly have foreseen. We are not now engaged with the explanation of the Secretary's estimates, but with the fact that he will have to report to Congress that the revenue laws have not yielded the returns that very naturally were expected from them. The expenditures have been kept well within bounds. For the first ten months of 1895 they have amounted to $309,942,000, or an average of a little less than $31,000,000 per month. Mr. CARLISLE'S estimate was $37,333,000 a month. The trouble has been with the receipts. The internal revenue has pretty steadily advanced from the lowest point at the beginning of the year, $9,117,000, to $13,217,000 for October. Customs receipts, on the other hand, have been irregular, commencing with $17,606,000 in January, falling to $12,130,000 in June, rising to $15,639,000 in August, and closing with $13,773,000 in October, the average for the ten months being $14,122,000. With all possible economy, the Government must count, for some little time to come, on a deficit in receipts over expenditures of several million dollars a month.

This simple fact raises necessarily the question of a change in the tax laws. This question would be readily disposed of were the Administration and the Congress of the same view as to the principles of taxation. They are diametrically opposed, and it becomes important to consider whether they will agree upon any measure, and if they do not agree, how far the President will be justified in adhering to his principles. Of actual agreement there is now very little indication. The leaders of the Republican majority have pretty generally announced that they will seek no agreement. They will proceed directly on their own lines—McKinley lines—and leave what they are pleased to call the responsibility with the President. They will place a duty on imported wool and a corresponding increase of duties on imported woolens, and there they will stop, as, if they go beyond that, it will be in the same direction. Ought the President, in view of the condition of the Treasury, to accept such a revenue measure?

Decidedly not. In the first place, it must be remembered that, though there will be a deficit in revenue for some months, there is an ample cash balance in the Treasury to meet it even if it should continue through the whole of the next calendar year. On the 1st of November there was $180,000,000 in the Treasury, and, deducting the gold reserve, there was still $87,000,000 over and above all demand liabilities. There is, therefore, not the slightest danger that the Treasury will not be able to meet all the demands made upon it for current expenses, even if the revenue should not increase during the whole of the next year. If that were not so, the situation might be regarded very differently. The President might deem it his duty, and it might plainly be his duty, to accept a tax law which he thought wrong in principle. He is under no obligation now so to do. It would be a grave wrong on his part. For it is not at all a mere question of his views on the principles of taxation, or of the views of his party. It is a question of upsetting the business of the country at a time when it is reviving from a long and costly depression, and when it needs the utmost stability and security in all conditions imposed by legislation.

Nobody denies that in 1892, after a long and careful discussion, in a canvass of which the revenue system was the chief issue, the people decided by an overwhelming majority to reverse the course of legislation, to put a stop to protective taxation, and gradually to abandon it. That decision was not honestly carried out, not because the President or the Democratic Party was unfaithful, but because a small number of Senators, holding the balance of votes, in a corrupt coalition with the Republican leaders, with the Sugar Trust, and with other beneficiaries of protection, betrayed their principles. The decision of the people has not been reversed. We do not believe that it will be on a definite issue raised. The Republican gains of 1894 in the Congressional elections were in part due to the incapacity of the Democratic Party to control or punish treachery in its own ranks, and in part to the financial issue. They can in no sense fairly be taken as reversing the tariff-reform mandate of 1892. Moreover, though that mandate was not fully respected, its principle was embodied in the law of 1894. It was particularly applied in the case of materials of manufacture such as wools. The business of the country is in a considerable degree adjusted to it and is definitely prospering as a result of the adjustment. To put in force now a measure absolutely reversing the principle of the law of 1894 would be cruel folly, and Mr. CLEVELAND is bound by every consideration of good faith to the people to resist it.

Even if the Republican claims were reasonable that the country has changed its mind and wishes to turn again on McKinley lines, it is the duty of the President to give them time to reflect on that inclination. That is precisely what the veto power was given for. If, next year, a Congress and a President are elected to carry the country back to protection, they can do it deliberately, systematically, and with as little shock as possible. But it would be outrageous to expose the country to the disturbance of a partial change which may not, and, we believe, will not ever be completed. The President ought not to be asked to consent to that. If asked, he ought to, and he will, refuse.

WHICH SHALL IT BE?

There seems to be a general skepticism on the subject of obtaining more "liberal excise laws," or "local option" on the question of Sunday liquor selling, from the next Legislature, more than two-thirds of whose members in each house will be Republicans. Practical politicians and practical reformers would do well to consider carefully the alternatives in this matter, for one of three things is sure to happen in the next two years. The law will have to be adapted to the existing conditions so as to command the support of public sentiment, or the rigid enforcement of the Sunday prohibition will have to give way to the "policy of toleration," or else this issue will enter into the next city election more violently than in the last and wreck the cause of municipal reform. It is simply a question of which of these three things shall happen.

It is in the power of the Legislature to take this particular issue out of local politics, not by decreeing the liberty of Sunday selling in the State or in the city, but by granting to the city or to each separate community having jurisdiction for the enforcement of the law the right to determine for itself the question whether selling on Sunday shall be allowed under reasonable restrictions. This might result, and in this and other large cities it doubtless would result, in some form of regulated Sunday selling, with what consequences, evil or otherwise, that might entail. But it would secure the support of public sentiment for the law and make its honest enforcement easy, and it would remove a serious disturbing element from politics.

Suppose this shall not be done. Then the law will either continue to be rigidly enforced or the effort will be abandoned. If it is abandoned, and we relapse to the "quiet and orderly side-door policy," it will not only be a surrender of the "reform administration" to what it has persistently denounced as criminals and lawbreakers, but it will bring no benefit to the cause of temperance or Sunday observance, or to the "interests of morality and labor." It will restore the demoralising system of conniving at a disregard of law, which encourages the spirit of anarchy, and it will open the door again to the corruption and blackmail which so undermined our Police Department.

But suppose we get no relaxing of the law and its strict enforcement is kept up, with its constant strain upon the police and its constant danger of breaking down, and also with the multiplication of subterfuges for evasion, which the utmost vigilance cannot wholly prevent, what will the ultimate effect be? The result of the late election gives some mild intimation of what will happen when again the popular verdict is taken. The exasperation of public sentiment will increase, this issue will swell in its proportions and become the determining factor when everything affecting the municipal administration will be at stake. It will carry the whole cause of reform down with it, and the political effect will not be confined to local affairs. The cause of good government, the cause of sound politics, the cause of morality and social well-being, demand that the Legislature adopt an enlightened policy of home rule in this matter, and forestall the perilous consequences of leaving matters to drift on either of the other posssible courses.

GIVE LORD DUNRAVEN A CHANCE.

Lord DUNRAVEN is a most astonishing person. In the midst of the great storm provoked by his charge of cheating against the Defender he comes to the fore with a cablegram to Mr. H. MAITLAND KERSEY offering to sail for America on the 4th of December in order to appear before the committee of the New-York Yacht Club and substantiate his charges. Almost anything may be predicted of a man of such erratic temper, but we presume nobody expected that his Lordship would offer his personal testimony to back up his charge. He has been violently abused by everybody this side of the sea, and the censure of him by the newspaper press on the other side has been almost equally pitiless. The usual refuge of a man who gets into such a scrape is high anger or surly silence. Lord DUNRAVEN chooses to face the music, and that certainly is to his credit.

Give his Lordship a chance. The New-York Yacht Club last evening appointed Mr. WILLIAM C. WHITNEY, Mr. J. PIERPONT MORGAN, and Mr. GEORGE L. RIVES a committee to investigate DUNRAVEN'S accusation. The finding of this committee will command respect the wide world round. The New-York Yacht Club shows its serious appreciation of the matter by choosing a committee of such distinction. Of course, Mr. KERSEY will be notified at once that Lord DUNRAVEN'S presence as a witness is desired.

His Lordship probably understands that if he fail to prove his charge he must go back to England and never again sail his yacht in a gentleman's race. On the other hand, if he do prove it, Mr. ISELIN must prepare to spend the rest of his days either in Bloomingdale or in a futile attempt to explain to a wondering world why he sat up nights to load fourteen tons of superfluous ballast into a yacht that was already too stiff.

But the court has been constituted, the chief witness has proffered his testimony, the case is sub judice. It is Lord DUNRAVEN that is on trial; let him have the usual privilege of being held innocent until he is proved guilty.

THE ARMENIAN MASSACRES.

The Chickering Hall meeting of protest against the Turkish butchery of Armenians will serve the very useful purpose of introducing a moral element into a question that the great powers of Europe have discussed almost wholly from the point of view of politics. The English press has been very little stirred up by the mere bloodshed in Armenia. Lord SALISBURY, to be sure, was politely emphatic in declaring that the atrocities must stop, but certainly the English people have shown no such blazing indignation as they were stirred to by Mr. GLADSTONE'S passionate harangues on the Bulgarian atrocities in 1876. It is at such a moment as this that the tremendous loss England suffers by Mr. GLADSTONE'S withdrawal from public life can be best measured. He has no successor. In denouncing the Bulgarian atrocities he represented the public conscience in England, while Lord BEACONSFIELD represented nothing nobler than its selfish interest. Lord BEACONSFIELD won the day then, and England's interest still takes precedence over her morality and her humanity.

Already there are disquieting indications that the great powers will haggle over their respective rôles in the concerted interference until every Christian Armonian within reach of a Turkish sword has been hacked to pieces. America may not justify the sanguine prophecy of a London newspaper, which declares, in the words of CANNING, that she will rise to redress the balance of power in the Old World. But at least such a meeting as that which has been organized for Thursday evening will prove her humane repugnance to unrestricted murder and her impatience with the leaden pace of the European concert in applying to the Turk the restraints it has promised.

REPRESENTATION OF "GREATER NEW-YORK."

A Richmond County correspondent inquires whether "the Greater New-York" would not lose from 15 to 20 per cent. of its representation in the Legislature under the provision of the Constitution "limiting the proportion of representation to be held by any one city."

There is no such provision of the Constitution. The limitation which the correspondent seems to have in mind affects the Senate only, and refers to future apportionments in these terms: "No county shall have more than one-third of all the Senators; and no two counties or the territory thereof as now organized, which are adjoining counties, or which are separated only by public waters, shall have more than one-half of all the Senators."

The present apportionment would stand unchanged by consolidation, and no new apportionment can be made until after a State census to be taken in 1905. The intention of the provision quoted was to limit the representation of New-York County to not more than one-third of the Senators, and that of the Counties of New-York and Kings together, or the territory which constituted them when the Constitution took effect, to not more than one-half of all the Senators of the State. The effect would be quite independent of the consolidation of the cities. If this provision of the Constitution remains at the next apportionment, the County of New-York cannot have more than one-third of the Senators, and the present Counties of New-York and Kings together cannot have more than one-half, whether the cities are consolidated or not. Whether this would involve a reduction of the "proportion of representation" depends on whether this territory will then contain more than half the population of the State, but it has nothing to do with "Greater New-York."

If the territory that it is proposed to consolidate into one municipality should also be made a single county, the question would arise whether on the next apportionment it would be entitled to more than one-third of all the Senators, but there is no occasion for making it one county. The power of the Legislature over county lines is not restricted by the Constitution, and in carrying out the plan of consolidation the Counties of New-York, Kings, and Richmond could be left intact, and that portion of Queens which is not included could be joined to Suffolk.

This inequitable restriction ought to be expunged from the Constitution before the next apportionment is made, but in any case it need not affect the representation of "the Greater New-York" at all.

THE HEINE MONUMENT FAIR.

It is much to be hoped that the fair now in progress, which has for its object the raising of funds for the Heine Monument, may succeed in its purpose.

There is no real dispute about HEINE'S rank as a poet, whether or not he is entitled to be ranked as a representative German poet. It is perhaps unfortunate that there should be a schism among our fellow-citizens of German birth or descent concerning the right of HEINE to be regarded as a representative German poet and that the discussion of his poetry should have been more or less merged in a consideration of his politics. It is in this country, outside of Germany, that he has found his best appreciation, as it is in this country, and in the person of Mr. LELAND, that his poetry has found its best translator. Even those who are unable to read it in the original must recognize through the English version the unique quality of verse in which satire and pathos are never far apart. There are Germans as well as foreigners who may be inclined to dispute MATTHEW ARNOLD'S conclusion that it was in HEINE that the development of German literature was continued, and that it was he who was the successor of GOETHE. But, however that may be, it is quite clear that he is entitled to a place in any poetical pantheon. It is especially appropriate that his memory should be honored here in New-York, because not only is he best appreciated here, outside of his own country, but the causes which have operated to obstruct the appreciation of his work in Germany are not operative in America.

We have already a bust of SCHILLER among our municipal possessions, and nothing hinders the Germans who are opposed to the commemoration of HEINE from organizing a movement to commemorate any other representative of German literature. New-York would be all the richer if such a movement should succeed. But meanwhile New-York would be the richer by a monument to HEINE which was worthy of its subject and which should stimulate an even more extensive study of his works among the native-born.

The report of the National Sculpture Society, however, must make it clear to the projectors of the Heine Monument that the proper place for it is not in the Central Park. But there are other public places in which a monument to HEINE would be welcome and appropriate.

DESERVING MEN.

The Life Saving Service is worth a great deal more than it costs, and the recommendations of the General Superintendent in his annual report, which we published yesterday, concerning the pay of surfmen and District Superintendents, ought to be approved in remedial legislation by the new Congress.

Those who have read the official reports as to the very useful work done by the men employed in the service, and especially those who have had personal knowledge of their bravery, the risks they incur, the hardships to which they are exposed, and of notable examples of the saving of lives and property by their exertions, must admit not only that unfair discrimination in rates of pay should be avoided, but also that the highest compensation now allowed by law is inadequate.

THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS.

The investigations of the present Commissioners of Accounts have thus far been judiciously chosen and judiciously conducted. There has not, however, been a more interesting or fruitful field of investigation than that upon which they have now entered. For it is really a question whether for the past few years that department has been of any public service at all, and whether the city would not have been better off without it.

At one time the department was merely a bureau of the Fire Department, and it is doubtful whether in that capacity it did not find its utmost usefulness. It is necessary that somebody should see that fire escapes are attached to tenement houses and that ordinary precautions are taken against the erection of highly combustible buildings. In respect to other problems of construction the department has not, under most of its chiefs, been recognized as an authority, and it has conspicuously failed to protect the public, while greedy owners and incompetent builders have shifted upon it some share of their own responsibility. Either the department should be converted into a bureau of scientific authority and of faithful supervision, or it should be reduced to a much less expensive and pretentious place, aiming no further than to enforce precautions against fire and leaving owners and builders to their legal responsibility for dangerous constructions.

NEW THEATRICAL BILLS

Jane May, the Pierrot of Paris, in a Pantomime at Daly's — Various Music Hall Changes.

Jane May, highly esteemed in Paris as an actress, and especially as a representative of nimble, saucy, conscienceless Pierrot, in pantomime, appeared at Daly's Theatre last night, in "Miss Pygmalion," a new play without words, by Michel Carré and Jane May, with a musical accompaniment for piano, strings, and wood wind by François Thomé.

In the first act Mlle. May appeared as a woman sculptor, who had fallen desperately in love with her own statue of Pierrot. Her pupils, four girls, knew of her infatuation, and mocked her for it. She had a hard time in ridding her house of a persistent art amateur who wished to buy the figure. She quarreled with her betrothed lover. Then she flirted with the statue, trying to bring it to life by the arts of coquetry. Finally, she went to sleep and dreamed that Pierrot came to life.

Then, in Act II., Mlle. May was Pierrot, while the part of the female sculptor was temporarily assumed by a lady who looked enough like her to occupy an adjoining flat. Pierrot was a very naughty boy. He wound up his mistress's watch till he broke the mainspring. He had trouble with another Pierrot he saw in a mirror. He drank too much wine. He would not obey his fencing and dancing masters. He kissed the maid servant and all four of the pupils. Miss Pygmalion could not abide such conduct, so she smashed him with her mallet.

Again in Act III., Mlle. May was Miss Pygmalion and Pierrot was a lay figure on a pedestal. She had awakened from her dream cured by her folly. She sold the statue and wedded her military lover.

Mlle. May is agile, graceful, and comely. She takes her pantomimic art very seriously. She works vigorously. The whole piece was done with that excess of gesticulation, that endless employment of archaic symbolism, that are thought needful in French and Italian pantomime. But it made a pretty sort of a show.

Manifestly, however, it carries with it no illusion of life, and it does not stir the emotions. An occasional pretty bit of "business" was rewarded with a spattering of applause. There is nothing in this exotic pantomime that actually appeals to Americans. It is as foreign to the life we live as the symbolism of the Chinese theatre. The occasional importation of a piece of this kind gives an opportunity to a number of blasé writers on stage topics to produce some easy and powerful matter about the great value of pantomime in the art of acting. So far as the pantomime is graphic and natural they are right, but fully two-thirds of the pantomimes of this kind are as obscurely symbolical as a choragic dance of the Greeks.

Mlle. Jane May's pretty and polite entertainment will be on view at Daly's all this week.

Pierrot	Jane May
Miss Pygmalion	Jane May
Miss Pygmalion, Act II.	Marthe Marsans
Lieutenant Andre	Landry
Ganinette	Elise Sunneco
Lena	Attere Trudelle
Cleopatre	Sara Duncan
Parthenis	Vera Leslie
Athenese	Louise Davies
Fencing Master	Charles Walton
Dancing Master	John Murgon
First Agent	Constantin
Second Agent	Thomas Toumour
Abraham Idas	N. Jones

AT KOSTER & BIAL'S

"Mental Telegraphy" Exploited Last Night by Lorenz and Kennedy.

The feature at Koster & Bial's last night was the exhibition of mental telegraphy, so called, by Lorenz and Kennedy, from the Winter Garden, Berlin. This duo puzzled the audience, and won its approbation.

The woman stands blindfolded on the stage. The man, Lorenz, is among the audience. Somebody shows something, or tells something to him; he sends out rapidly a long, lean arm and a long, lean forefinger toward the stage, and Miss Kennedy promptly announces anything that the spectator may have whispered or shown. She did not fail once last night, except when a young man in the rear of the orchestra had whispered to Lorenz.

He pointed at her. She plucked at her long, light-brown suede gloves, took a step or two gingerly and then felt her steps to the carpeted plank that led to the orchestra. She walked directly to the young questioner, and said, smiling:

"Young Sir, you asked for me to come down here and give you a kiss. I have come to you, and picked you out. I won't kiss you, because I can't see your face."

A fat man in a balcony box shouted: "Tell me the number of this hundred-dollar bill and it's yours."

"Throw it down," said a man in the orchestra. The fat man was silent.

Miss Kennedy told the numbers on watches, coins, and bills; named surgical instruments, waltzed at commands that she could not hear, sang from operas, and in fact did anything that was asked of her.

Mlle. Polaire was a new performer. She is one of those Parisian importations known as "chanteuses excentriques." Everybody who has been in the up-to-date New-York music halls knows what that means.

The Ball troupe of bicycle riders has new tricks. The Valdis sisters are three now, the third having recovered from a long illness, and being able to ride on a bicycle with brilliant electric effects. The Yokohama troupe of Japanese jugglers does some wonderful work; Les Edoardos, Florence Levey, Duncan and his dogs, Liberti's Metropolitan Troubadours, Clara Wieland and Segomme help to make the programme splendid.

Fourteenth Street Theatre.

The Fourteenth Street Theatre forgot last night that it had ever been the home of continuous performances, and "The Merry World" forgot that it had been between the grindstones of what managers call "the circuit," and had been crushed to within almost an inch of its life.

It came back good and bright, although many of the performers who "created" its parts were no longer among the members of the company.

The audience was large and showed that it saw the brightness of the burlesques of "Trilby," "Mme. Sans Gêne," and "Rob Roy," and made the players feel that the dream of a walk home "over the ties" had been dispelled.

Dan Daly's acrobatic waltz in "Trilby" is missed, but then everybody must be missed some time.

Grand Opera House.

Nellie McHenry knew that there was such a thing as a bicycle craze, and she had heard of hypnotism when she chose her play for this season. She also knew something about a "new woman," and Louis Harrison, who wrote the piece for her, had seen in comic papers pictures of what the "new man" would be when the "new woman" had reached the top of the ladder of newness.

The piece is called "The Bicycle Girl." It was produced for a big first night audience in the Grand Opera House last night. There are many good things in it, but it is an impossibility to make them into a chain. The witty sayings, with, of course, the "new woman" for their basis, come like the shooting at a German schuetzen Fest.

For instance, in the first part of the piece, the new man, who wears bloomers and a bonnet and carries the baby, talking about the song that welcomes to various assemblages Presidents, Selectmen, and Tammany chieftains, remarks that things will soon be changed so bands will play "See the Conquering Skirt Come On."

Things do a little further that, and then the lady star, who listens to a tale of the "new man's" sister-in-law fainting in her husband's arms, exclaims:

"Gracious! that's the first time he ever supported her."

The hypnotism is of the most convenient kind, for the star member of a bloomered bicycle club is the hypnotist of a member of the club who is far more mannish in costume than she.

A bicycle woman with fin de siècle taste in bicycle costume would enjoy the various bloomer styles that are shown by the young women who say things to give Nellie McHenry a chance to sing and talk.

Standard Theatre.

A large audience at the Standard Theatre last night applauded vigorously a rather heavy performance of one of those homely but blood-curdling melodramas Frank Harvey turns out so swiftly. "Sins of the Night" has been in this neighborhood before since the season opened, and if it were a stranger in our tents it would not be worth while to describe it. It bears the family likeness.

The story begins upon the hops in Kent and ends in a magnificent London mansion, with real portières, and a butler dressed like the ringmaster in the circus. Incidentally, there are scenes in the Mexican silver mines, and a dear old one in a cellar on the Thames, with a rising tide. It was manifestly not a Broadway audience that applauded this play, but Broadway audiences often applaud worse ones.

NOTES OF THE STAGE.

—Eden Musée.—The Eden Musée orchestra is highly complimented on its afternoon and evening concerts. The programme last night contained selections played at the Vanderbilt wedding breakfast. In addition there were selections from Wagner, Beethoven, Mendelssohn, and Mascagni. A gypsy rhapsodie was particularly pleasing. In the wax works collection, new features are being added continually. Several new groups are being made and important changes among the old groups are always in progress.

—Keith's Union Square Theatre.—The stars at Keith's this week are Lewis Dockstader, who is as irrelevantly droll and impolitely personal as ever, and Ivan Tschernoff's highly educated dogs. But Sam Lockhart's cultivated elephants are there, too. Elly Coghlan sings, and other performers are Bruet and Rivière, the Johnson trio, M. J. Burns, Tony Hart, Jr., W. F. Denny, Maude Harvey, Spence and Sartelle, Lottie West Symonds, T. E. Glynn, and Dick Sands.

—Tony Pastor's Theatre.—There is an entirely new bill at Pastor's this week, and it is remarkably good. Lillie Laurel, an impersonator of the genus "swell," made her firs appearance last night, and was liked. Her songs are telling. Daisy Miller's pickaninnies, the Nelson trio, and Bertha Wagner and Bruno Arnim as Hamlet and Ophelia also have popular "turns." This is, unhappily, the last week of the flexible and droll Paquerette.

—Harlem Opera House.—A. C. Wheeler and E. M. Alfriend's local melodrama, "The Great Diamond Robbery," is on view this week at Mr. Hammerstein's popular Harlem theatre. Mme. Janauschek repeats her striking portrayal of Mother Rosenbaum and Frederick Bond is the detective, while Katherine Grey, Annie Yeamans, and George C. Boniface retain their original rôles.

—Proctor's Pleasure Palace.—The prodigious negro minstrel troupe of W. S. Cleveland takes part in this week's show at Proctor's Pleasure Palace. They give a complete minstrel entertainment, which is excellent of its kind. The variety entertainment, however, has not been curtailed on that account. Acrobats, comedians, dancers, singers, and Clara Beckwith in her swimming tank appear day and night.

VEST STILL WEDDED TO SILVER

Never Will Have Good Times, He Says, Till Free Coinage Shall Come—Talk About Senate Reorganization.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Senator Vest, who is in Washington, declares in an interview that hard times and scarcity of money caused the sweeping defeat of the Democrats in the recent election. Mr. Vest's remarks on the subject smack more of Populism than Democracy. In the face of the evident prosperity which the country is enjoying, he indulges in the following claptrap:

The United States is now suffering from financial congestion. What money we have is in the great banks and money centres, and it will stay there so long as we have the single gold standard. Business, except in a few industries, is stagnant. Everybody is afraid to go into new enterprises because prices are falling.

The gold men seem unable to understand the difference in the effect upon a country of low prices and falling prices. Low prices, when fixed, may be a blessing to the masses, but falling prices paralyze business and ruin all classes except the money lenders.

What Mr. Vest says about the organization of the Senate is interesting:

Personally I would be glad to see the Republicans take control. They have a majority and are entitled to the offices and committees. I am Chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds and the senior Democrat on the Committee on Commerce, but I would be glad to surrender my Chairmanship of either or both committees to a Republican.

I am anxious to see the other fellow "walk the floor" and to watch the harmonious infelicity which will develop on the silver question. With both houses of Congress and the President in favor of a gold standard, the Republicans must do something to stop their howling about Democratic incompetency.

As a matter of fact, Sherman and Allison do not want the Senate, for they know their party is as badly divided on silver coinage as we are, and if the Democrats will only force them to assume their just responsibility, the weakness of their organization will be exposed.

Since our caucus at the last session, however, refused to change the Senate rules so that we could pass the right sort of a tariff bill or expose the men who prevented its passage, I have not had much hope of our marching straight upon the enemy.

I am afraid of some juggling compromise by which one party will take the offices and the other the principal committees. In that event we are lost, for the Republicans will evade the silver question and then go into the next canvass with the excuse that the Democrats had both the Senate and President.

There are a good many Democrats who share with Mr. Vest his desire to let the Republicans have the Senate, and make them assume responsibility for its course, not only as to silver, but as to other things as well.

THE FOREIGN WARS SOCIETY

A Banquet at the Brevoort House—Speeches by Commodore Sicard, Postmaster Dayton, and Others.

The New-York Commandery of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States gave its first annual banquet last night in the Brevoort House, in commemoration of the battles of Yorktown, New-Orleans, and the City of Mexico. Commander David Banks presided.

The large main dining room of the hotel was tastefully decorated with American flags at the windows and mirrors, the chandeliers being hung with smilax. There were nearly 200 persons at the table.

The menu cards were printed in red and blue and caught with red, white, and blue rosettes. The hotel orchestra rendered a varied musical programme excellently.

The members of the order wore their colors in the form of the honorary collar in red, blue, and yellow, or in the badge of the same colors.

When coffee and cigars were served, Chairman Banks proposed the health of Commodore Sicard. In response the Commodore reviewed the successes of the American Navy. He recalled the fact that among the first foreign wars of the United States was the naval war upon Tripoli, in protest against the levying of tribute upon American merchantmen.

Gen. Wilson made a few remarks, and after him came Postmaster Dayton, who made a patriotic speech, paying tribute to Gen. Fitz John Porter, and saying that the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States represented the highest form of the Government's history in commemorating the history of those conquests, which had largely laid the foundation of the Nation's present glory.

Speeches were

NO ARMISTICE IN CUBA

Martinez Campos Denies that It Has Even Been Thought Of.

CATALINA'S VOLUNTEERS IN MUTINY

Long Battles with Small Results in Remedios and Cienfuegos Districts--Jose Maceo in Command.

MADRID, Nov. 18.—A dispatch from Havana to The Heraldo says that Gen. Martinez Campos denies the truth of the reports that an armistice has been agreed upon in Cuba, or that it has even been contemplated.

During the voyage of the steamer Catalina to Havana with 170 convicts and 300 volunteers for Cuba on board, the convicts and volunteers made an attempt to seize the vessel.

A bloody conflict ensued, but the crew and the marines on board were successful in suppressing the mutiny. Twenty of the mutineers have been sent back to Spain for trial.

Gen. Oliver's column made an attack, Nov. 11, upon the combined rebel bands under the leaders Serafin Sanchez, Basilio Guerra, and others at Manacas Jobosi, in the Remedios district.

The fight lasted six hours and the rebels were finally dispersed, leaving sixty dead on the field, together with a large number of wounded. Artillery played a very important part in the battle. The Government lost two killed and four wounded.

Gen. Martinez Campos reports that on Nov. 15, Col. Arizon's column overtook Rego's band of rebels near a farm at Siguanea, in the Cienfuegos district, and after a two hours' fight against several combined bands, the Government troops captured the rebel positions and dispersed the insurgents, killing two and taking three prisoners, besides capturing thirty horses.

The Government had one man killed and five wounded. The heavy rains which are prevailing prevent the pursuit of the fleeing rebels.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 10.—Great excitement prevails here to-day owing to the news received from Manzanillo, that Gen. Gonsalez Munoz, who left that city with a strong column a few days ago for Baire, is besieged by a large rebel party near the latter place.

Gen. José Maceo has been appointed General in Chief of all the rebel forces in the eastern district during the absence of his brother, Gen. Antonio Maceo.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Nov. 18.—The steamer Elliott, from New-York, for this port, is overdue. The Spanish Consul here says he has reason to suspect that the delay in the steamer's arrival is due to her deviating from her route to land a filibustering expedition in Cuba.

A CANARD ABOUT GENERALS.

Fidel G. Pierra Denies Reports of Bargaining by Gomez and Maceo.

A reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES met Fidel G. Pierra yesterday and inquired of him whether to his knowledge there was any foundation for the rumor that Gen. Maximo Gomez and Gen. Maceo were about entering into negotiations with the Spanish Government looking toward a peaceful settlement of the present troubles. Mr. Pierra seemed surprised that the question should be asked, and said:

"Why, not a shadow of foundation. You may be perfectly sure that both Gens. Gomez and Maceo think as much about enter-

Fidel G. Pierra,
Denies a Canard About Maceo and Gomez.

ing into negotiations with the Spanish Government as they do about flying to the moon. They have not gone to the war to negotiate, but to fight, and to fight until Spain is driven out of the country. The idea! Negotiate for peace just at a moment when the revolution is most prosperous and daily gaining strength! The rumor is simply one of the many Spanish canards.

"And, by the bye, I see a report in one of the morning papers that Spanish prisons in Havana are delightful habitations—for instance, the one in which Gen. Sanguily is confined. They are so good, indeed, that Gen. Sanguily is severely suffering from rheumatism on account of the dampness; his old wounds are troubling him considerably, and some of them have begun to open. Any one who knows anything about Spanish prisons will be surprised at the news. Rafael Salillas, a Spanish specialist on the subject, has told the world what Spanish prisons are—the filthiest holes in which a human being can be put, lacking every sanitary condition necessary to preserve life. Under certain conditions of the mind things are apt to present very peculiar appearances."

AFFAIRS IN SANTIAGO DE CUBA.

If Arms and Ammunition Were Obtained, Rebel Ranks Would Increase.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Nov. 9.—Matters in this section have not materially changed in the last few weeks. The insurgents are not only holding their own, but are steadily gaining the upper hand and advancing westward. It is generally understood that the Spanish troops have been badly defeated recently in this neighborhood, with the loss of several guns.

It is thought that the revolution would receive a great impetus if further arms and ammunition could be supplied. This is believed to be the only condition wanting for a further large increase of the rebel ranks, as apparently those of the population who have not joined the insurgents are ready to do so. The Spanish troops have shown no signs of activity or any intention to begin an aggressive campaign. It is raining daily and heavily on the coast. The condition of the country in the interior is healthy.

TO FIGHT FOR CUBAN FREEDOM.

Major General Calexto Garcia and Other Patriots Arrive.

Major Gen. Calexto Garcia, a famous Cuban General, arrived on La Champagne yesterday. He was accompanied by his son, G. Garcia Velez, and other Cuban patriots, from Paris.

Gen. Garcia has not formulated his plans for aiding the insurgents in Cuba, but expects to do so soon. He said last night:

"My plans were not settled before I left Paris, although they were fairly well outlined. I am familiar with every part of Cuba, and the only question I have to determine is just where my countrymen need me the most, and how I can most easily reach them.

"I am under the Provisional Government, and my sword is in its service. It has arms and ammunition stored in many places in this country, Canada, and the South American countries, and means are now being devised to get the most important part of this ammunition—cartridges—to the island.

"I will reach Cuba and will take much that is needed by the insurgents with me. I may not take a large body of men with me. That will depend upon circumstances, as will also the point at which I sail. I may not go there directly from this country. I may go from Canada, or some South American port, where all are friendly to our cause.

"I have been practically idle since 1880—that is, I have not done any actual fighting for Cuba. Our past efforts were unsuccessful, but this time it will be different.

"My son will go to Cuba with me. He has shared my banishment at Madrid, and he will help me fight for my home, my country, my Cuba."

Garcia Vales, the General's son, said his father and he had been on parol in Madrid for fifteen years. The General, he said, fought for Cuba from 1868 to 1874, and then was captured and placed in a dungeon in Madrid, where he remained four years. After the peace of Jaujon, in 1878, Gen. Garcia was liberated, and came to this country. He was mainly instrumental in starting the "little war" of 1879, but was again captured and taken to Madrid, a prisoner of war. He has been in Madrid until a short time ago, when he broke his parol and escaped to Paris, whence he came on La Champagne.

When he reached the French Line dock yesterday he was welcomed by many Cuban patriots, who had been prepared for his coming by his son, who came here a week ago. Among the patriots who hailed the General as the deliverer of Cuba were Tomas Estrada Palma, President of the Cuban Revolutionary Committee; Dr. Hernandez, Gonzales Quesada, Dr. Meranda, Gen. Agrimonte, C. G. Vielles, and Dr. Menocal.

He was taken from the pier to Dr. Menocal's house, 239 West Forty-fourth Street, where, after a short rest, he held an informal reception during the afternoon and evening. Nearly every Cuban patriot of importance in the vicinity of New-York took occasion to call on him and express his pleasure at the General's presence in this country, and the faith that all have in his ability to free Cuba.

CHIEF CARRILLO LANDS SAFELY.

Also Aguirre, with Two Field Pieces of Artillery Badly Needed.

News has just been received that the expedition of Francisco Carrillo, the old and tried chief of Las Villas, has landed safely in Cuba with the arms and ammunition which he conveyed. He was accompanied by Tomas Collazo and several other officers. The following of Carrillo in Las Villas is said to be very large. It is calculated that no less than 4,000 men will join him.

Private letters announce the safe landing in Cuba of Col. José M. Aguirre and 120 men, with a good supply of arms and ammunition, among which are two field pieces of artillery, of which, it is said, the Cuban army is much in want. Col. Aguirre was a short time ago a prisoner in the Morro Castle of Havana. The Cubans in this city attribute great importance to the landing of those expeditions, on account of the men who led them.

BATTLESHIP JUPITER LAUNCHED.

A Sister Ship of the Magnificent, Which Will Carry Sixteen Guns.

GLASGOW, Nov. 18.—The new battleship Jupiter was launched in the Clyde to-day. She is a sister ship of the Magnificent, which was launched from the Chatham dockyards in December.

The Jupiter was built at the yards of J. & C. Thomson at Clydesbank. The vessel is an armored battleship of 14,900 tons and will carry sixteen guns. She is 300 feet long, 75 feet broad, and 29 feet 8 inches deep, and built on the general lines of the Magnificent, which has a speed with natural draught of 16½ knots, and with forced draught of 17½ knots.

SIX MORE SILVER INGOTS FOUND.

Portion of a Famous Robbery Unearthed in a Dalston Garden.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The police to-day unearthed six silver ingots in the garden of a prosperous resident of Dalston, a northern suburb of London. The occupant of the place is missing.

The silver is part of the thirty-one ingots, valued at £4,900, that were stolen from a van of the Midland Railway Company Sept. 25 last. Four men—Alexander Sarti, Henry Bailey, George Barrett, and Edward Grey—are in custody on the charge of having stolen the bullion, most all of which has now been recovered.

AMERICAN COLLEGE AT ROME.

Postponed Election May Favor Dr. Kennedy, Formerly of Philadelphia.

ROME, Nov. 18.—The nomination of a new Rector of the American College in Rome, which, it was expected, would be made today, has been postponed.

It is probable that Dr. Kennedy, formerly of Philadelphia, will be appointed to the post.

Three Successive Defeats of Turks.

ADEN, Nov. 18.—A serious outbreak has occurred in Yemen, the principal division of Arabia. The Imaun of Sana, in Yemen, at the head of 45,000 Arabs, has defeated the Turkish troops in three successive fights. The Turks are now inside the walls of the town of Sana, which is closely invested by the Arabs.

Confidence in Bourgeois Cabinet.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Ministry obtained a vote of confidence—428 to 52—on an interpellation in connection with the arrest in London of Emile Arton, for complicity in the Panama Canal frauds.

Illness of Turkish Ambassador.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—Rustem Pasha, the Turkish Ambassador to Great Britain, is ill with congestion of the lungs, and owing to his advanced age—he is eighty-five—his recovery is regarded as improbable.

Brigands Repulsed by Viterbo Monks.

ROME, Nov. 18.—A band of brigands attacked a convent at Viterbo yesterday, but were successfully resisted by twenty monks, who, armed with muskets, compelled the brigands to retreat, leaving several of their number wounded.

Cruiser Admiral Baudin Aground.

PARIS, Nov. 18.—The cruiser Admiral Baudin, which ran aground in the roadstead of Salins, Isles of Hyères, is still fast. Her guns are now being removed preparatory to making another attempt to float her.

Liberal Plurality in Brussels.

BRUSSELS, Nov. 18.—The official returns of the municipal elections held yesterday show that in this city the Liberals elected 18, the Catholics 10, and the Socialists 8 members of the municipal body.

Yacht Aline Sails for Stamboul.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Prince of Wales's schooner yacht Aline, which was recently purchased by the Sultan of Turkey, sailed from Cowes for Constantinople this afternoon.

Messina Unharmed by Earthquakes.

ROME, Nov. 18.—The populace of Messina were badly frightened to-day by a series of earthquakes, and fled from their homes. No damage was done.

BATTLESHIP INDIANA AT LEAGUE ISLAND

New Addition to be Turned Over to Uncle Sam Wednesday.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The battleship Indiana, which has been lying off Cramps' shipyard, left her anchorage about 1:30 o'clock this afternoon, and, in tow of four tugs of the Red Star Line, was taken down to League Island, where on Wednesday the formal transfer of the Indiana to the Government will take place, and she will be put in commission.

After the Indiana goes into commission she will receive her ammunition, stores, and paraphernalia, and proceed to Newport, where she will take on board torpedoes.

From there it is quite probable she will be sent to Port Royal.

Runaway Falls into an Area.

A horse attached to a wagon belonging to the East River Gas Company ran away yesterday afternoon at One Hundred and Fifth Street and Manhattan Avenue. Part of the harness broke, and the animal became so badly frightened that John Holmes of 534 West Forty-fifth Street was unable to manage him, and to save his life jumped out of the wagon. The animal kept on up the avenue to One Hundred and Sixth Street, ran across the sidewalk, knocked down about twenty feet of iron railing, and fell into an area at the northeast corner of One Hundred and Sixth Street and Manhattan Avenue. He was only slightly scratched.

Ex-Sheriff Visits the Mayor.

Ex-Sheriff James O'Brien, who fought the fusion ticket and made speeches against Mayor Strong in the last campaign, called on the Mayor yesterday. He was closeted with the Mayor and the ex-Sheriff did not take tea together, but they seemed to be on very good terms.

AGITATION AMONG DRUSES

Mussulmans Are Discontented and Armenians Are in Despair.

THE POWERS WILL NOT ACT JOINTLY

Official Denial to Turkey's Legation that Foreigners Are Not Secure in Towns Where Troubles Occur.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 18.—Advices from Beyroot, Syria, are to the effect that the agitation among the Druses continues to increase.

The Mutualis refuse to answer the Porte's summons for them to join the Redifs, basing their refusal on the ground that they fear the Druses will plunder their villages in their absence.

There is much discontent among the Mussulmans because of the summoning of the reserves.

LONDON, Nov. 18.—The Anglo-Armenian Association has received the following telegram from Constantinople:

"Massacres are proceeding almost everywhere in Asia Minor. Over 100,000 persons are dying from starvation in Armenia. For God's sake urge the Government to put a stop to the most awful event of modern times. The Porte is powerless, as the telegraph lines are controlled by the palace officials, who have incited these massacres."

The representative in Constantinople of The United Press telegraphs under yesterday's date that dispatches from Sivas dated Nov. 15 have been received there stating that the massacres in the Marsovan and Amasia districts were renewed that day. The correspondent also states that a number of persons were killed at Sivas on the 10th.

United States Minister Terrell received a dispatch from Aleppo on the 10th inst., saying that a massacre had occurred at Aintab, sixty miles north-northeast of Aleppo. The Governor of Aleppo was immediately instructed by wire to strenuously enforce the measures taken for the protection of the American residents in his jurisdiction.

Minister Terrell has obtained from the Porte an order for a guard of troops to protect the American missionaries, who, with their families, are about to proceed to Van from Bitlis.

The Porte is endeavoring to raise £1,000,000 for the purpose of assisting the mobilization of troops, and offers to prolong the concession of the tobacco royalty in exchange for a loan of that sum.

During the last two weeks a tremendous pressure has been exercised by the Porte upon the Armenian Patriarch to get him to send a circular note to all the Armenians in Asia Minor, exhorting them to keep quiet and lend themselves to no promoters of disturbances.

The Pall Mall Gazette asserts that it has high diplomatic authority for the statement that the powers have no intention of immediately making a joint naval demonstration against the Porte.

BERLIN, Nov. 18.—A dispatch to The Cologne Gazette from Constantinople says that Germany, having regard for her hitherto good relations with the Sultan, and for her own responsibility, urgently advised the Sultan to satisfy the demands of the powers, and, above all, to endeavor to his utmost to restore order. The dispatch adds that the Sultan has answered the German note, and that his reply proves that he appreciates the seriousnesses of the situation.

ROME, Nov. 18.—M. Viangali, the Russian Ambassador, had a long interview with Baron Blanc, Minister of Foreign Affairs, to-day, after which it was reported that Russia had decided upon independent action in the East.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Turkish Legation here received from the Sublime Porte the following telegram under to-day's date:

"The Armenian insurgents of Zeitoun plundered and burned the following villages: Sousikudi, Kechkere, Moussali, and Kerimli. Four bombs were found in the hands of an Armenian rioter at Diarbekir. The Armenian agitators at Marsouvan attacked two Mussulmans, going to the mosque, and wounded them. They also fired from their houses to the barracks, and to the palace of the Governor. Disorders followed these provocations, and on both sides there were dead and wounded. The authorities, however, succeeded in restoring order.

"All news concerning a supposed insecurity regarding all foreigners living in the towns where troubles take place, are absolutely and entirely false."

TERRELL RESIGNATION RUMOR.

Ascribed to a Confusion with Request for Leave of Absence.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—A report was prevalent to-day that Mr. Terrell, the United States Minister at Constantinople, had forwarded his resignation to President Cleveland. Secretary Olney declined to say anything about the rumor. Some time ago Mr. Terrell asked for and obtained leave of absence from his post, but postponed taking it on account of the seriousness of the Armenian situation.

It is said that the report about his resignation has no other basis than a confusion with reference to Mr. Terrell's intention to leave his post temporarily. Mr. Terrell is giving great satisfaction to the State Department, and there is seemingly no reason why he should desire to resign, particularly when he would, by so doing, be deserting his post of duty in a grave emergency.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Daniel Magone of Ogdensburg is at the Everett.

—John E. Hudson of Boston is at the Albemarle.

—Ex-Senator Horton Chase of Albany is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Gov. Sidney Perham of Maine is at the Park Avenue.

—Gen. Orland Smith and James A. Gary of Baltimore are at the Holland.

—The Marchioness de Chambrun and Baron de Schonen of France are at the Brevoort.

—H. B. Ledyard, President of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, is at the Windsor.

—Judge Hoyt H. Wheeler of Vermont and Senator Frank W. Higgins of Olean, N. Y., are at the Murray Hill.

—Melville E. Ingalls of Cincinnati, A. Bleecker Banks of Albany, and John Nicholas Brown of Newport are at the Waldorf.

—Senator Julius C. Burrows of Michigan, General John W. Noble of Missouri, Galusha A. Grow of Pennsylvania, Stevenson Burke of Ohio, ex-Gov. Robert L. Taylor and ex-Congressman Alfred A. Taylor of Tennessee, I. Freeman Rasin of Maryland, and Senator-elect Hobart Krum of Schenectady are at the Fifth Avenue.

AT THE WASHINGTON HOTELS.

—Hamilton—Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Butler, New-York.

—Normandie—Mr. and Mrs. P. T. Miller, New-York.

—Riggs—Mr. and Mrs. Raymon A. Seich, S. L. Howland, New-York.

—Cochran—Mr. and Mrs. Allen E. Whiteside, Max Plankenthal, New-York.

—Page's—Albert A. Wray, New-York; W. C. Bsecher, Mr. and Mrs. R. A. Rogers, Brooklyn.

—Willard's—Miss Cutting, Miss Shears, W. Gould, New-York; Admiral and Mrs. Hedgeman and child, Brooklyn.

—Shoreham—J. J. Kennedy, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Jaretski, Antonio Cuys, Jr., Miss Fannie Benjamin, A. L. Gutiman, M. C. Gutiman, New-York.

—Ebbitt—Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Shaw, Edward Farmer, United States Navy; Max Kuhn, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. E. E. Merrick, Mr. and Mrs. William P. Pickett, Brooklyn.

—Arlington—T. C. Dougherty, T. C. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Habe, Charles L. Thompson, William A. Kissam, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Rosenfeld, C. E. Coe, Robert Noyes Fairbanks, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Adams, Brooklyn.

Pilat's Fine Furniture.

A novel display of parcel Gilded Gilts. Select now for first choice. 48 West 23d St.—Adv.

LAMBERT WILL BE HANGED

United States Supreme Court Decides Against the Camden Negro—His Long but Unsuccessful Fight.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The latest effort of Theodore Lambert, the convicted murderer, of Camden County, N. J., to escape the execution of the death sentence imposed upon him has failed. In an opinion read to-day by Chief Justice Fuller, the Supreme Court of the United States affirmed the refusal of the United States Court for the Third Circuit to release him from the custody of Sheriff Barrett on a writ of habeas corpus, and directed a mandate to issue at once. This probably ends one of the most remarkable and sensational, and, for a while, successful, attempts to avoid the verdict of a jury in a capital case of which the annals of the court make mention.

CAMDEN, N. J., Nov. 18.—The news that the United States Supreme Court had decided adversely to Theodore Lambert in his appeal from a conviction of murder in the first degree reached here this afternoon. Lambert is now under sentence of death in the county jail here.

Theodore Lambert is a negro of the most vicious class. He and a gang of other negroes committed a series of burglaries in and about Camden. Through the late Summer and Autumn of 1893 there was hardly a night in which there was not a burglary.

William G. Kairer, a rich retired barber, was shot down in his home the night of Dec. 4. He and his son had been aroused by burglars. While Mr. Kairer was lighting the gas he was fired upon three times. He died in a few minutes.

Lambert and a gang of seven suspects, including a woman, were tried. Lambert was convicted of Kairer's murder. The others went to prison for other robberies. Lambert's case was carried through all the State courts to the United States Supreme Court.

THE ARISTOCRATS OF BROOKLYN

MR. LOW CITES THEM IN A CONSERVATIVE PLEA.

New Scheme Against Consolidation by Loyal Leaguers—Want Question Resubmitted to Voters.

The Brooklyn opponents of consolidation with New-York have incubated a new scheme to prevent the union of the two cities.

Through their organ, Greater Brooklyn, a weekly paper published by the League of Loyal Citizens of Brooklyn, they are asking for volunteers from every election district in that city to get the name of every voter they can signed to a petition asking the Legislature to resubmit the question to the voters of the areas which would be affected by consolidation.

A. A. Low, Treasurer of the Loyal League, yesterday gave some of the reasons why consolidation would be hurtful to the interests of Brooklyn.

"I am sure the people of New-York," he said to a reporter, "have never reflected that Brooklyn has a large, ancient and honorable aristocracy of its own. This aristocracy is quite as large as any of which New-York can boast.

"Do you know what would happen if Brooklyn were consolidated with New-York? Our aristocrats would leave us. They would not care to remain in Brooklyn after it had ceased to be a city and had become a suburb. They could not endure the jests and gibes about being suburbanites.

"As soon as Brooklyn lost its homelike atmosphere and took on the cosmopolitan garb of New-York, these old substantial residents would be deprived of all the things which made life pleasant to them.

"They would be forced to seek places where the sources of amusement were greater and more numerous. They would seek a city which has easier means of egress and ingress. They would promptly decide that if they had to live in New-York they would live on Manhattan Island and not in one of its suburbs.

"Brooklyn is a city of homes. It is the first American city in the land. Two-thirds of the people who live in it are Americans, while two-thirds of the people who live in New-York are foreigners.

"Do the citizens of Brooklyn prefer foreigners to Americans? Would they rather have poverty than prosperity? Do they want the society of the vicious instead of the society of those who respect and fear the law?"

Mr. Low ended his statement by saying that he felt sure that a fair, honest vote on the question of consolidation would show that the opponents of the scheme were in the majority.

HE IS ONLY TECHNICALLY GUILTY

Decision in the Milk Case Against S. A. Brooker.

The following decision was handed down by Justice Jerome in the Special Sessions Court yesterday in the milk adulteration case against Smith A. Brooker:

We have given this case very careful attention. We were very loath to come to the conclusion that we have come to, because the statute is a highly technical one, and the violation of it by this defendant is, we think, a violation purely technical.

The evidence discloses that this defendant took very unusual precautions to obtain the best kind of milk, and to serve it to his customers in the same way in which he obtained it. If the other milk dealers in this city took the same precaution to serve pure milk to their customers that this defendant has, we would very seldom have cases in this court of a violation of this section of the Sanitary Code.

But the question was one purely of law. We are forced to the conclusion that as a matter of law under the practically admitted facts this defendant is "guilty," but his guilt is not from any wrongdoing or fault of his, but through the unfaithfulness of an agent in his employ. He is brought within the scope of this statute by the disobedience of his agent to his orders. We find him guilty because we think that the law compels us to do so. The offense is purely technical, and he is deserving of no punishment. Because he has exercised great care in this matter, the Court suspends sentence in his case.

Mr. Luce, counsel for Mr. Brooker, said:

"We had hoped for a different result. We want to take a technical exception to the decision."

At Justice Jerome's suggestion, counsel moved for a new trial, and Mr. Brooker was discharged from bail. The firm of which Mr. Brooker is a member, Brooker & Laheys, is one of the largest and oldest in the city, and was prominent in the organization of the Milk Trade's Protective Association.

PURDY'S STATION RESERVOIR

Appraisal Commissioners Saved the City More Than $200,000.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Nov. 18.—James Thompson, George Caulfield, and John Berry, Commissioners of Appraisal for the new reservoir for the New-York Waterworks, at Purdy's Station, being constructed by the Aqueduct Commission, have filed their second separate report. It treats of 561½ acres.

The amount claimed and proved against the city was $464,487; the amount awarded, $266,100—a balance to the benefit of the city, $198,387.

Of the $266,100, the sum of $81,498 was for buildings on the various parcels at the time the city acquired title. The amount of costs claimed was $4,592.80; allowed, $1,635.75; in favor of the city, $2,957.05, or a grand saving on claims and costs of $201,344.05.

$428,000 for Gravesend Water Works.

The Commissioners of Appraisal appointed to acquire the Gravesend water works for Brooklyn will make their report on Friday next.

Under the law the city must pay for the property not less than one-half the sewer bonds issued in the First and Third districts of Gravesend. These amount to $916,000, but the commission claims that $70,000 of this amount was illegally issued by John Y. McKane.

The amount is therefore reduced to $846,000, making $428,000 which the city must pay for the plant.

To Make Reports More Promptly.

A general order has been issued by Acting Chief Conlin to all police precinct commanders to communicate immediately with Headquarters the minute anything important happens and furnish details as soon as possible. Heretofore it has been the custom for precinct officers to delay notifying Headquarters until they were in possession of full particulars, and this system, it is thought, has been responsible for the escape of many lawbreakers.

SYMPATHY FOR ARMENIA

Arrangements for the Chickering Hall Meeting Progressing.

MANY PROMINENT MEN TO SPEAK.

Condemnation of the Atrocities of Which the Turks Have Been Guilty Will Be Emphatic.

Arrangements for the mass meeting called by the Armenian Relief Association for Thursday evening, in Chickering Hall, are being satisfactorily completed. The meeting will be one of representative men, without reference to creed, nationality, or politics, and there will be expression of opinion from clergymen and laymen as to Turkish atrocities.

Resolutions will be presented calling on the great powers of Europe to intervene and put a stop to the massacres of Christians.

The Executive Committee of the Armenian Relief Association, of which J. Bleecker Miller is Chairman, has charge of the arrangements. The other members are Ludlow Ogden, William Bispham, Henry H. Man, Robert G. Hone, Charles H. Stout, and Nicholas R. Mesereau, and the General Secretary, Herant Moreb Kiretchjian.

This circular was sent yesterday to many prominent persons who are believed to be in sympathy with the objects of the meeting:

THE ARMENIAN RELIEF ASSOCIATION.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1895.

Dear Sir: The bloodshed in Armenia has assumed frightful proportions, and, though it seems that the end is near, it is evident that some influence must be brought to bear upon the powers of Europe that in their political negotiations they do not neglect to put a stop to the destruction of life in Armenia. The Hon. James Bryce and the Duke of Westminster have again asked for the moral support of the people of the United States for this cause.

Our association has undertaken to arrange a mass meeting of citizens of New-York City on Thursday evening next, at Chickering Hall. It is intended that the meeting should be on the plan of the great meeting at St. James's Hall, in London, a large number of speakers occupying a few minutes each.

We inclose the names of those who have already consented to stand as conveners of the mass meeting, and, assured of your sympathy with the sacred cause, we request permission to have your name appear among them. We remain, dear Sir, very faithfully yours,

J. BLEECKER MILLER,
Chairman Executive Committee.
HERANT M. KIRETCHJIAN,
General Secretary.

These gentlemen have already given permission to use their names as Vice Presidents of the meeting:

President Seth Low of Columbia College; the Rev. Henry Y. Satterlee, D. D.; the Rev. Lyman Abbott, D. D.; the Rev. David H. Greer, D. D.; President Alexander E. Orr of the Chamber of Commerce; the Rev. William R. Huntington, D. D.; William P. St. John; the Rev. William H. P. Faunce, D. D.; John S. Kennedy; George MacCulloch Miller; the Rev. John W. Brown, D. D.; Gen. Horace Porter; the Rev. David J. Burrell, D. D.; the Rev. John P. Peters, D. D.; William H. Thompson, M. D.; the Rev. Henry Van Dyke, D. D.; the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D. D.; James R. Sheffield; the Rev. George R. Van De Water, D. D.; William Brookfield, and the Rev. A. J. F. Behrends, D. D.

The selection of a presiding officer has not yet been made, nor has the list of speakers been prepared, but the idea of the promoters of the meeting is to have many speakers, with short addresses, in place of long speeches by two or three. Arrangements will also be made for an overflow meeting if the hall proves too small.

Expressions of opinion were obtained yesterday from prominent citizens by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES in relation to the atrocities committed by the Turks upon Armenian Christians. All favored the plan for the mass meeting to let the Sultan and the European nations know the feelings of the American people.

FORCIBLE INTERVENTION NEEDED.

Alexander E. Orr's Condemnation of the Cruel Turks.

Alexander E. Orr, President of the Chamber of Commerce, said: "I am utterly astounded and shocked at the reports of the monstrous atrocities committed by the Turks upon the unfortunate people of Armenia, whose chief fault appears to be that they are Christians, and as such are exposed to the bitter hatred and enmity of their Mohammedon neighbors. I am amazed that the great powers of Europe stand aloof and hesitate to intervene. Nothing but a forcible intervention by the great Christian nations of Europe will put a stop to these heartrending massacres, this wholesale killing of men, women, and children. These massacres grow more and more horrible as time progresses, and to see the civilized nations of Europe stand by without interference is something I cannot understand.

"I see that it is asserted that the Armenians have given cause for these atrocities, for such brutal retaliation, but when we bear in mind that the Turkish soldiery and the Mohammedan fanatics have slaughtered men, women, and children indiscriminately, the cruel and fanatical spirit which prompts these outrages is apparent. If the men among the Armenians gave cause for offense and for their wholesale slaughter, surely the women and children, the nursing mothers and suckling babes, could not have committed offenses deemed punishable by death. The whole civilized world has been shocked at the acts of brutality committed by the Turks, with the apparent consent and approbation of their Government; or, if not with its consent, at least without any effort made by the authorities to prevent the shedding of innocent blood.

"It is time, indeed—and full time—that the American people should give expression to their feelings of horror and condemnation. While this may not have any effect upon the Turkish Government, it may act as a spur to the great powers of Europe, and hasten their intervention to stop further outrages. I am, therefore, heartily in favor of any meeting called for the purpose of expressing the sentiments of the American people on this burning question."

HEARTILY FAVORS THE MEETING.

Col. Joel B. Erhardt Speaks, Too, of the Need of Warships.

Col. Joel B. Erhardt, President of the Lawyers' Surety Company, said: "For over a century the Ottoman Empire has been a constant menace to the peace of Europe, and a bone of contention to the great powers. Each one has been anxious at different times to protect it, for fear that some one of the others would obtain rights that it did not possess, and that would give it an advantage over its neighbors. By reason of this state of affairs the Turks have been able to make alliances, or give the promise of advantage to one or the other, so that in case of war, Turkey would have some strong allies. She has become lawless and cruel, and self-opinionated. The atrocities committed on her Christian subjects have increased day by day, and she has become more barbarous and uncivilized than any other of the Eastern nations. If she were wiped out of existence it would be better for mankind.

"The great powers should, before any definite action is taken, parcel out the Turkish territory among each other, and then take possession of it, for they are all in favor of civilization and progress, and against cruelty and barbarism. Having determined on what is right and just among themselves, they should carry out their plan, and that would be an end of all subsequent differences in which Turkey could enter as a factor, place civilization and progress where there is now infamy and dry rot, and remove from the face of the earth the only plague spot on the map of the world.

"As to the meeting, which is projected to discuss the barbarous conduct of the Turks toward the Armenian Christians, and to give the people of this city an opportunity to express their sentiments on the matter, I am heartily in favor of it. It may or may not be productive of good. I am greatly pleased to know that some ships of war of the United States have been sent to the scene of action to sanction the position taken by the civilized nations of the world, and to demonstrate again that 'one touch of nature makes the whole world akin.'"

A Murder in Binghamton.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Harry C. Boyd, a dry goods store, to-night shot and probably fatally wounded Charles W. Hawken, a druggist. The cause of the shooting is unknown.

SALE OF THE ADEE LIBRARY

A LARGE ATTENDANCE AND HIGH PRICES.

Rare English Books Disposed Of—Several Copies of Samuel Daniel's Scarce Works Sold.

There was a large attendance yesterday at the first day's sale by Bangs & Co. of the library of David Adee, and high prices prevailed. The total sales for the day reached $3,043. Among the well-known buyers present were Beverly Chew, the President of the Grolier Club; J. H. Purdy, E. H. Bierstadt, J. O. Wright McDonough of Albany, Mr. Rigby of Philadelphia, and representatives of Dodd, Mead & Co. and the Scribners.

Some of the books sold and the prices obtained were as follows:

Mark Akenside's "Pleasures of the Imagination," first edition, 1744, $5.50; "The Monarchicke Tragedies," William Alexander, Earl of Stirling, London, 1607, $10.50; "American Book-plates," by Charles Dexter Allen, New-York, 1894, one of seventy-five copies on Japanese vellum, forty-one full-page plates, $19; J. H. Smith's "Narration of the Caucus Which Led to the Death of André," with "Monody" by Miss Seward, map and extra plates, London, 1808, $13.

W. L. Andrews's "Jean Grolier, Some Account of His Life and Famous Library," fac simile plates in gold and colors, 140 copies, printed on hand-made paper, New-York, 1892, $34; Henry Bouquet's "Expedition Against the Ohio Indians," map and plans, W. Bradford, Philadelphia, 1763, $37; "Sir Philip Sidney's Ourania," by N[athaniel] B[axter,] bound by Bedford, London, ed. Allde, 1606, first edition, $74; "English Bards and Scotch Reviewers," New-York, 1864, 117 fine portraits inserted, many India proofs, $52.50.

Byron's "Letters and Journals," by Thomas Moore, two volumes, quarto sheets, folded, London, John Murray, 1830, many hundred fine extra plates, $145; George Carleton's "Thankfull Remembrance of God's Mercy," London, 1627, $21; George Catlin's "North American Indians," two volumes, imperial 8vo, 360 colored plates, London, 1866, $20.50; John Chalkhill's "Thealma and Clearchus: A Pastoral History in Smooth and Easy Verse," (Rivière,) London, 1683, first edition, preface by Izaak Walton, and prefatory verses by Flatman, very choice, $51; George Chapman's "The Warres of Pompey and Caesar," (Bedford,) London, 1631, first edition, $50; Chaucer's "Canterbury Tales," with essay, &c., by W. Pickering, London, 1830, $9.50.

"The History of Goody Twoshoes," &c., curious cuts, Worcester, Isaiah Thomas, $30, just what the Ives copy brought; "A Little Pretty Pocket Book, Intended for the Instruction and Amusement of Little Master Tommy and Pretty Miss Polly," &c., profuse odd cuts, (Matthews,) Worcester, Isaiah Thomas, 1787, $26; John Cleveland's "Works," London, 1687, $10; John Cleveland's "Character of a London Diurnall," (London,) 1647, $13; Works of Louisa Stuart Costello, twenty-three volumes, London, 1844, &c., $39.10; Crulkshank's "Comic Almanack," complete, 1835-53, nineteen parts, in six volumes, original covers bound in, containing some of Thackeray's first editions, $52.50.

Samuel Daniel's "The First Fowre Bookes of the Civile Warres of Lancaster and Yorke," (Rivière,) London, 1595, second issue, $50; Daniel's "Musophilus," 1599, and a "Letter from Octavia to Marcus Antonius," 1599, in one volume, $22; Daniel's Works, second collected edition, London, S. Watterson, 1601, $88; Daniel's "A Panegyrike Congratulatorie," London, Edward Blount, 1603, $35; Daniel's "Certaine Small Pomes," London, G. Eld, 1605, $20; "Certaine Small Workes Heretofore Divulged by Samuel Daniel, One of the Groomes of the Queens Majestie's Privie Chamber," small 8vo., (Bedford,) London, 1607, sold by Lowndes to be "unique," fourth collected edition, $130; Daniel's "The Civile Warres," engraved title, with portrait by Thomas Cockton, London, S. Wattersonne, 1609, first complete edition, $57; Daniel's "Certaine Small Workes," &c., London, 1611, $42; Daniel's "Whole Workes, in Poetrie," thick small quarto, (Rivière,) fine tall copy, two stamps on titles, London, (N. Okes,) 1623, $80.

OBITUARY RECORD.

The Rev. Dr. Francis M. McAllister.

The Rev. Dr. Francis Marion McAllister, rector of Trinity Episcopal Church of Elizabeth, N. J., for the last nineteen years, died suddenly last night at his residence, 841 North Broad Street, Elizabeth, of heart disease. He was sixty years old and was a brother of the late Ward McAllister of New-York. He leaves a wife and a daughter. Dr. McAllister's church was attended by the most fashionable people of Elizabeth and he was greatly beloved by his flock. He preached every Friday afternoon at the Union County Jail to the prisoners, and was prominent in charitable work. His last public appearance was on Sunday afternoon, when he delivered an eloquent address at the obsequies, in Elizabeth, of Fire Chief Benjamin, which he conducted.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Mrs. Julia P. Wickes, a well-known philanthropist, died at her home in Poughkeepsie Sunday of heart failure. She was born in Albany in 1809. She was a descendant of William Bradford, who came over in the Mayflower and was the first Governor of Plymouth Colony. She was married in 1829 to the Rev

HER TEMPER IS RUFFLED

A Young Woman's Story of Many Trials in Public Places.

SOMETIMES SHE CALLS MEN "BEASTS"

Then a Little Courtesy Makes Her Ashamed of Her "Hatefulness"—Confusion Follows Spitefulness.

"I don't know what is the trouble," said the young woman of many interests, whose aureole of deep auburn hair encircled a delicate face, "but since I have been around in the streets, cars, and elevated trains so much, something has happended to my temper.

"My temper is all right when I am at home. Mother would be sure to discover it if I was not in good humor there. Where there are only two or three people in an apartment, there is not much chance to hide one's feelings.

"Our lady of all work has not discovered any change in my disposition, either, and that is a sure sign that it has not degenerated at home to any appreciable degree. But Norah is a dear old creature, and I do not know that she would see any fault in me, anyway.

"'I am so tired and cross, Norah,' I said one morning, when she was getting me a late breakfast.

"'Sure, Miss,' she said, 'you're never cross. I'm thinking you have a very even temper.'

"But it is on the street that I get into a positively pugilistic state of mind. If a man walking in front of me stops suddenly and determines to go in the opposite direction, I glare at him. If people walk two or three abreast and I cannot pass, I become absolutely furious, and think that I would use strong words if I were a man. I do have one pet expression that I have used so frequently lately—under my breath—that I am afraid some time it will slip out aloud.

"'Beast!' I say, in the most rabid tones when I am crowded or pushed, as you can't help being sometimes during the day if you are out much.

"Another thing that offends me is to have people sit beside me when there are other vacant seats near by. To have a meek little woman pass a long line of seats and take the one beside me is too much for my temper. I get up and flounce—yes, that is about the word to use—off to another seat.

"Hateful? Well, I should think it was. And the worst of it is that I know it is hateful, and fairly glory in being disagreeable.

"Once in a while, though, when I am in one of my worst moods, some one shows some little politeness or courtesy to me, and I fairly melt into contrite good nature, and the sense of all my badness comes over me as if I were a naughty child.

"I happened to mention my pugilistic tendencies to our friend, Dr. B., who was here the other evening.

"'Nerves all unstrung,' he commented, in sympathetic 'poor-girl' sort of tones.

"But I capped the climax of my evil doings the other day when, in an elevated train, I had changed for a cross seat, and my vis-a-vis, a young man, had his foot stretched out on the heater. It was ungentlemanly, of course, but the perpetrator was reading a paper, and was evidently unconscious of misdemeanor. Ordinarily, I should have changed seats, but I wanted that particular seat, and I said, as I was going to a meeting in Brooklyn, and I had a pencil that I wanted to sharpen. Well, I sharpened the pencil until it was nearly used up, the shavings going into a paper on my lap. These, with apparent unconsciousness, but with great deliberation, I emptied down onto that foot. I hunted around in my chatelaine bag, and found two more pencils. Them I also sharpened nearly to bits, and with much rustling of paper, deposited them, too, on the obtrusive foot. The owner of the foot had stopped reading by that time, but he did not move, and I had absolutely nothing more to make shavings with.

"Then I made a discovery. My knife was dull, and in my interest in the pencils and my desire for vengeance against that foot, I had gone two stations further than I wished. That was only the beginning of my troubles. I gathered up my belongings and walked angrily out of the car. I was in a rage, and, seeing the ticket box on my way out of the station, I felt impelled to do something. I stopped, and, with a great deal of trouble, pulled out my bridge ticket from my glove and dropped it in the box. Then I realized what I had done—for I had wasted my bridge ticket in my rage—and I fairly flew by the ticket man, who looked at me in wonder, and did not stop until I reached the bridge, with my cheeks flaming hot.

"I do not know when I should have cooled down, if something funny had not happened there.

"It took me forever to get another ticket out of my purse, and as I worked at it a woman, evidently a Brooklyn woman, came along and dropped a ticket in the box.

"'That is an elevated ticket, Ma'am,' said the ticket chopper.

"'Oh! that is all right,' she answered, innocently. 'I have just dropped a bridge ticket in the elevated station.'

"I laughed over that all the way to Brooklyn, but it did not cure me. I have been just as cross ever since.

"Nerves? Well, I hope so. If it isn't, I am in a sorry condition."

FOUND AN EEL IN THE WATER TANK

A New-Jersey Engineer Has a Novel Experience and Gets a Dinner.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Nov. 18.—Engineer James D. Ackerman of the New-Jersey and New-York Railroad had for his dinner yesterday an eel which he caught under peculiar circumstances.

Engineer Ackerman runs the last train out of Jersey City every night. Saturday night, shortly after leaving Jersey City, he tried to put water in the boiler of his locomotive while going across the meadows. He discovered that something was the matter with the pipes that lead from the tank of the engine to the boiler, and, stopping his train, got down on the ground. He disconnected the pipes and was somewhat surprised to find a large eel wedged firmly in the strainer of the pipe, completely blocking it so that the water could not get into the boiler.

Ackerman took the eel home with him. It is supposed the eel got in the tank at Jersey City, going through the water crane in the tank. It is a common occurrence to find fish in the engine tanks, but this is the first live eel ever caught in the manner described.

It is said that there is another engine on the road having a live eel in the tank, and the crews have made several attempts to catch it by fishing, but have been unsuccessful.

Brooklyn City Hall's Keeper.

James Dunne, Democrat, and keeper of the Brooklyn City Hall, resigned yesterday, and Francis W. Weeks, Republican, and the assistant keeper, was appointed to fill the unexpired term, which terminates Feb. 1 next. The salary is $2,500 a year. Dunne has been keeper for thirteen years, and Weeks assistant keeper for twenty years.

SECURE AT ONCE

your share of the bargains in Cowperthwait's "Reliable" Carpets at 104 West 14th Street. No money needed, only a call to choose your patterns to be made.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—ROBERT E. ROBINSON, executor of Beverley Robinson, deceased, plaintiff, against DAVID B. LEE, defendant. Summons:

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 14th, 1895.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
Post Office address, 52 Wall Street, New-York; office, No. 52 Wall Street, New-York.

To David B. Lee, defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the eighth day of November, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the County Court House, in said City of New-York.

EMMET & ROBINSON,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

AT THE

FIFTH AVENUE AUCTION ROOMS,

238 FIFTH AVENUE,
WM. B. NORMAN, Auctioneer,
REMARKABLE COLLECTION OF

HIGH-CLASS FURNITURE

OF ALL PERIODS,

RARE SEVRES PORCELAINS,

ANTIQUE DRAWING-ROOM CHAIRS IN GREAT VARIETY,

ARMS, MINIATURES, and ARTICLES DE VERTU,

COMPRISING THE COLLECTION OF

MONSIEUR ETIENNE ALLAIN,

47 BOULEVARD MAGENTA, PARIS, FRANCE,
(Consigned direct from Paris,)

AND TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION

Tuesday, Nov. 19, and following days, at 2 P. M.

Legal Notices.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF New-York.—JOHN M. DODD, Jr., and HELEN M. DODD, individually and as surviving executor and executrix of and trustees under the last will and testament of John M. Dodd, deceased, plaintiffs, against ELIZABETH W. TANNER, Caroline R. Castree, Emily D. Van Wagenen, Gertrude Dodd, Elizabeth D. Walker, Henry C. Tanner, Helen M. Tanner, Clara E. Tanner, Louise F. Tanner, Marguerite C. Tanner, Edna R. D. Tanner, Charles G. Dodd, Howard M. Dodd, Louis Frederick Dodd, Helen May Dodd, Alice G. Castree, Rachel B. Dodd and John W. Castree, as executors of the last will and testament of Louis F. Dodd, deceased; Carrie R. Castree, and Emily D. Van Wagenen, executrices of the last will and testament of Deborah J. Dodd, deceased, and John W. Castree, as general guardian of the estate of Helen M. Dodd, an infant; Samuel N. Walker, and Henry C. Walker, defendants.—Summons.—Trial to be had in the County of New-York.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, October 18th, 1895.

DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
Office and P. O. address, No. 88 Nassau Street, New-York City.

To the defendants, Elizabeth W. Tanner, Henry C. Tanner, Helen M. Tanner, Clara E. Tanner, Louise F. Tanner, Marguerite C. Tanner, Edna R. D. Tanner, Emily D. Van Wagenen, Elizabeth D. Walker, Samuel N. Walker, Henry C. Walker, Emily D. Van Wagenen, executrix of the last will and testament of Deborah J. Dodd, deceased: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Miles Beach, a Justice of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 25th day of October, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk in the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York, on the same day.—Dated New-York, October 28th, 1895.

DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
No. 88 Nassau Street, N. Y. City. o29-1aw6wTu

AT A SPECIAL TERM OF THE SUPREME Court, held at the Court House, in the City of New-York, on the 11th day of October, 1895, present the Honorable Miles Beach, Justice.—THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK against THE COMMERCIAL ALLIANCE LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.—On reading and filing the annexed petition of William T. Gilbert, Esq., receiver of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company, due notice of this application, together with a copy of this order, having been served on the Attorney General, and after hearing Messrs. Hotchkiss and Maddox in support of said motion, Hon. Theodore E. Hancock, Attorney General, appearing and not opposing, it is

Ordered that the time for creditors of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company to file claims with William T. Gilbert, Esq., receiver thereof, be and the same hereby is extended until and including the 15th day of December, 1895.

And it is further ordered that notice of this extension, and of the time within which claims should be filed, be given by mailing a copy of this order to each and every person appearing on the books of said company as a policy holder or creditor thereof, addressed to him at his address, as shown by the books of the company; that a copy of this order be published in The New-York Law Journal and in The New-York Times and The Evening Post newspapers, published in the City of New-York, twice a week for four successive weeks prior to said 15th day of December, 1895.

And it is further ordered that any person who claims to be a creditor of said company, who shall fail to exhibit his claim to said receiver, as hereinbefore provided, on or before the 15th day of December, 1895, be and he hereby is precluded from any participation in the distribution of the assets of the said company in this action.

MILES BEACH, J. S. C.

To all policy holders and creditors of the Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company: Take notice that the above is a copy of an order this day made and entered in the above-entitled action and filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, in the Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, October 11th, 1895.

HOTCHKISS & MADDOX,
Attorneys for Receiver, 32 Nassau St., New-York.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT, CITY AND County of New-York.—SARAH F. MEAD, plaintiff, against THOMAS H. McCAGUE, Minnie C. McCague, his wife; George Troutman, John N. Smith and Mary Smith, his wife; Nathan T. Sprague, trustee; Elizabeth H. Sprague, his wife; Samuel Javowitz, James Murtaugh, George C. Murphy, Charles Mann, and Harmon J. Haendle, defendants.—Summons.

To the above-named defendants: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated August 6th, 1895.

GEORGE W. MEAD,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

To Thomas H. McCague and Minnie C. McCague, his wife, and Elizabeth H. Sprague, defendants: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of the Honorable Miles Beach, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the twelfth day of October, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the County Court House, in said city.—Dated New-York, October 12, 1895.

GEORGE W. MEAD,
Attorney for Plaintiff,
Office and Post Office address, 186 Remsen Street, Brooklyn, New-York. o15-1aw6wTu

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York.—JOSIAH CLARKE, plaintiff, against MARY ANN CLARKE, defendant.—Place of trial City and County of New-York.—Action for a divorce. Summons:

To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiff's attorney within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service; and in case of your failure to appear, or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default, for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated September 28th, 1895.

NELSON SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 97 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y.

To the defendant, Mary Ann Clarke: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Abraham R. Lawrence, Justice of the Supreme Court, dated the 8th day of November, 1895, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of this court, at the County Court House, in the City of New-York.—Dated New-York, November 8th, 1895.

NELSON SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
Office and Post Office address, No. 97 Nassau Street, New-York, N. Y. n12-1aw6wTu

RECEIVERS' SALE.—United States Circuit Court, Southern District of New-York.—BENJAMIN M. FOWLER, J. G. Zachry, Elizabeth Garnett, and Henry P. Morgan, (the two last named being intervenors,) complainants, against THE JARVIS-CONKLIN MORTGAGE TRUST COMPANY, defendant.

Pursuant to an order made and filed herein on the 11th day of November, 1895, notice is hereby given that the undersigned, receivers of the Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company, will sell at public auction, at the Real Estate Exchange Salesroom, at 59 Liberty Street, New-York City, on Friday, December 13th, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, all the assets of said Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company held by them as receivers of the said company, the said assets consisting of various interests in real property, of mortgages, of stocks and bonds of various corporations, of bills receivable and accounts receivable, of sundry claims and choses in action, and of office furniture and fixtures. Further details with regard to the property to be sold can be obtained at the office of the receivers, No. 51 Wall Street.

(Signed.) ROLAND R. CONKLIN,
JOSEPH C. WILLETTS,
Receivers.

Dated New-York, November 11th, 1895. n12-2aw5wTu&Th

To the Woman of To-day

THE NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES

is especially welcome. Its Woman's Page, written and compiled by women, is unsurpassed for entertaining and useful features. It contains well-written articles on all sorts of feminine topics—the adornment of the household, social usages, dress, the care of children, home amusements, &c. In its

Household, Fashion, Art, and Literary Departments

the highest standard is always maintained.

Situations Wanted—Females

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a girl as chambermaid and waitress in a private family, or as chambermaid and to do mending; good city reference; no cards. 311 West 13th St.; ring Fitzpatrick's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a competent person as chambermaid and seamstress, or would do waiting; best reference. Call, for two days, at 9 Gramercy Park, from 10 to 12 A. M.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a respectable girl to do chamberwork and waiting; eight years' city reference. 148 West 60th St.; ring Treanor's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as first-class chambermaid and seamstress; first-class recommendations from Newport and New-York. M. J. S., Box 206 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a competent chambermaid; willing to assist in other work; best city reference; employer can be seen. C. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a respectable girl as chambermaid and seamstress; willing to assist with waiting. Call, from 1 to 2:30, 44 West 40th St., present employer's.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a first-class chambermaid; wait on ladies or children, and do sewing; willing, obliging; good city reference. K. C., 811 2d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By competent person to do chamberwork and sewing, or wait on lady, in private family; good city reference. A. C. H., Box 890 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a Swedish girl as chambermaid and do sewing or waiting in a small family; has five years' city reference. L. S., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a neat young girl as chambermaid and waitress; three years' city reference; private family. 400 West 42d St. Norton. No cards.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl as first-class chambermaid; will assist with washing; best personal references from last place; willing and obliging. K. E., 753 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young woman as chambermaid; assist with other work; can sew; is fond of children; city or country; city references. Address, by letter only, Spring, 125 West 49th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—As chambermaid; assist with laundry; city reference; former employer can be seen. Walsh, 321 West 47th St.; no cards answered.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By a Protestant girl; good city references. A. W., care of Mrs. Jones, 206 East 36th St.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a young girl to do chamberwork or take care of children. 107 East 53d St., fourth floor, west.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By a competent young woman as chambermaid and laundress; best of references given. 64 East 53d St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young French girl as chambermaid, or nurse for children; excellent trôner. K., 873 6th Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By young girl for light chamberwork, and seamstress. Call, Tuesday and Wednesday, from 11 to 3, at 448 East 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young woman in a private family; best city reference. 980 8th Av., near 58th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and assist in waiting; best city reference. O. M., Box 326 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young girl; best city reference. M. G., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a competent young girl; four years' city reference. B. M., Box 321 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Protestant Danish girl as chambermaid and seamstress, and assist with children or invalids; city references. M. S., 241 East 32d St.

CHAMBERMAID or PARLORMAID.—By German girl as chambermaid or parlormaid; city references. J. O., Times Advertising Office, 1,338 3d Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and waitress. Call 128 Waverley Place; care of Mrs. Hall.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a young girl as chambermaid and would assist at waiting; is willing and obliging. 926 6th Av., 10 to 2.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By chambermaid and waitress; best city references from last place. 425 West 31st St., Breen's bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—Competent; first-class reference. M. G., care of Mrs. Flynn, 243 West 23d St.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By a young, respectable girl; best city reference. 250 East 56th St., McElroy's bell.

CHAMBERMAID.—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and to wait on lady; best city reference. 101 East 53d St.; ring one bell.

CHAMBERMAID and WAITRESS.—By smart girl in small private family; reference. 400 West 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID or WAITRESS.—Willing to assist with plain washing; best reference. 842 6th Av., first floor, rear.

CHAMBERMAID.—By colored woman to do chamberwork in boarding house. C. H. Smith, 310 West 41st St.

CHAMBERMAID or NURSE.—Willing and obliging; best reference. 300 East 53d St., top floor.

Cooks.

COOK.—By a young woman; in private family; understands all kinds of soups and desserts; is very fine baker; best city reference. 203 East 33d St., Porter's bell.

COOK.—By a thorough cook in all kinds of French and English cooking; takes entire charge; best reference; city or country. B., Box 291 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; understands Vienna and French cooking; no washing; Christian private family; best city reference. 614 3d Av.; ring once.

COOK and BAKER.—By a respectable woman as good cook and good baker; good washer and ironer; good city references. 332 East 39th St., first floor.

COOK.—By an American young woman; thoroughly competent cook; in private family; personal city reference. M. C. D., Box 388 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By reliable woman as competent cook in private family; no objections to plain washing; eight years' reference. A. S., Box 401 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; good bread and biscuit maker; wages $20 to $25; seven years' reference from last place. S. W., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; in a private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best personal city references; wages, $30 to $35. C. D., Box 397 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class Swedish cook; can get up dinners and lunches; good city reference. P. A., 179 Griffith St., Jersey City Heights.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By Scotch Protestant as cook and laundress; city or country; or do housework. 123 West 24th St., first floor.

COOK.—By an experienced French cook in a private family; wages, $35; good reference. L., 294 7th Av.; ring twice.

COOK.—By a neat young girl as a first-class cook; in private family; best city references. K. D., Box 285 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference; daily or monthly. 241 East 42d St.

COOK.—By smart woman as good plain cook; willing to do coarse washing and ironing; best city references. 281 West End Av.

COOK.—By first-class young English cook; understands French cooking; where kitchenmaid is kept; good references. K. S., Box 191 Times.

COOK.—By a competent Protestant woman in a private family; has good reference. 110 East 113th St. P. L.

COOK.—By a Protestant woman; splendid cook; good baker; city or country; good references; wages, $30 to $35. 713 7th Av., top bell.

COOK.—By a first-class Swedish cook; by the day; luncheons and dinners; care of Hakansen, 200 East 44th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; would help with washing; city references. J. R., 257 West 18th St., second flat.

COOK.—By young girl as first-class cook; seven years' best city reference; city or country. 180 7th Av., near 21st St.

COOK.—By Protestant woman as cook; three years' reference; understands cooking thoroughly. 233 West 18th St., rear house.

COOK.—By a respectable young girl as excellent cook; best city reference from last place. 255 West 37th St.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as cook; best city reference. Call, from 10 to 12, 505 5th Av.; present employer's.

COOK.—As a cook or would do coarse washing; private family; city or country; personal reference. 226 West 18th St., Room 6.

COOK.—First-class; English; thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; best city reference. 231 East 26th St., Mullen's bell.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook in small private family; best city references. 239 West 67th St., care of Mrs. Hoff.

COOK.—As good cook and excellent laundress; willing and obliging; no objections to the country; private family. 63 East 103d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as cook; will do plain washing; private family; reference. 147 East 32d St.

COOK.—By a young woman as first-class cook and to do coarse washing; personal city references. 210 East 28th St., two flights.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook and help with plain washing; good city reference. 477 West 57th St.

COOK.—By a competent young girl as good cook in private family; three years' city reference. 281 West 76th St., West End Av.

COOK.—By a good cook; understands all soups, meats, and desserts; has best reference. Box 55, 159 East 47th St.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as cook in a private family; best city reference. 102 West 56th St., ground floor.

COOK and LAUNDRESS.—By good plain cook and laundress; city reference. Miss McCall, 611 Lansdowne Av.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent cook in private family; best city reference. 348 West 49th St.; ring Knights's bell.

COOK, &c.—By young girl; competent cook, washer, ironer; two years' best reference. 214 East 60th St., second floor.

COOK.—By Swedish cook and kitchenmaid in private family. Mrs. Brostrain, 715 9th Av.

COOK.—By a neat, expert cook; steady place; personal reference. 753 8th Av.

COOK.—By a competent person as cook; best of city reference. 206 West 82d St., third floor.

COOK.—By first-class cook; Protestant; good references. 416 West 47th St.; Butler's bell.

COOK.—By a young girl as first-class cook; city or country. 415 West 31st St. Devine.

COOK.—By a first-class cook; best of city references. 49 West 128th St.; ring O'Connor's bell.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Females.

Cooks.

COOK.—By an excellent cook in private family, who thoroughly understands her business; three years' reference from her late employer, who can highly recommend her; wages, $35. M. P., Box 292 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young Scotchwoman, Protestant, as excellent cook; able to take full charge of kitchen; meals on time; does not mind small wash; country preferred. 289 West 27th St., fourth floor.

COOK.—As first-class cook in a private family; thoroughly understands all kinds of soups, meats, game, pastry, and desserts; can manage dinner parties and luncheons; last employer can be seen. Annie, Box 898 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By woman, 34, as competent cook, in private family only; city or country; unexceptionable reference; no washing; good baker. Call, from 10 to 4 o'clock, Mrs. Flanagan, 306 West 39th St.

COOK.—By a first-class cook in a private family; understands soups, fish, meat, poultry, game, entrées, desserts, creams, and jellies; first-class baker; unexceptionable reference. R., Box 886 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—Competent woman as excellent cook and baker; understands her business in all branches; best city reference; private family. C. T., Box 325 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By a young woman as excellent private family cook; no objection to do coarse washing; best city reference from last employer. A. C., Box 340 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; also excellent plain cook; good bread and pastry; willing and obliging; best city personal reference. G., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—First-class; soups, fish, meats, poultry, game, desserts; thorough bread and biscuit baker; first-class city reference. 1,035 Madison Av.

COOK.—By two Swedish girls (sisters) in private family; one as cook; best city reference. Can be seen at last employer's. H. R., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By respectable woman as good cook and baker; private family; do coarse washing if required; city reference; wages, $20. S. S., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—By two young girls; one as cook, the other as chambermaid and waitress; no objection to boarding house. 315 West 44th St.; no cards.

COOK.—By first-class cook; understands soups, meats, desserts, &c.; good baker; willing and obliging; best city references. 101 East 53d St., corner Park Av. S. M.

COOK.—By a respectable woman as first-class cook in private family; understands cooking in all its branches; good baker; city reference. 221 East 28th St.; Donnelly's bell.

COOK.—By a respectable girl as first-class cook; understands soups, meats, entrées, and desserts; personal city reference. J., 844 3d Av.; ring Armstrong's bell.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID.—By two girls from the country together; one as first-class cook; other as chambermaid and waitress or do laundry work. 206 East 73d St., Archibald's bell.

COOK.—By a first-class German cook; understands Vienna and French cooking; no washing; Christian private family; best city reference. 614 3d Av.

COOK.—Thoroughly competent; or cook and housekeeper; where kitchenmaid is kept; all branches; French and English references from highest families. Louise, 614 3d Av.

COOK.—By an excellent family cook; has best city reference; last employer can be seen; no objection to some coarse washing. 665 6th Av.

COOK.—By first-class cook, with or without kitchenmaid; city references. Cook, 842 6th Av., first floor.

COOK.—By competent German cook; good place. 63 East 133d St.

FIRST-CLASS COOK.—By German; thoroughly understands cooking, also entrees, baking, dessert; best references, city or country; wages, $25. 237 East 35th St., first floor.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman to go out by the day washing, ironing, or cleaning; has four years' city reference from her last place. 165 East 32d St., ring three bells.

DAY'S WORK.—Washing, ironing, or housecleaning by a respectable woman, to go out by the day; personal reference. 152 East 39th St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By respectable woman to do any kind of work; day or week. 239 West 31st St., first floor.

DAY'S WORK.—By a respectable woman washing or office cleaning. Kerwin, 163 East 46th St.

RELIABLE WOMAN wishes work by the day or week. 237 East 42d St.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER, &c.—By dressmaker and cloakmaker; work at home, or by the day; superior fitter, and finest worker on seal garments; sleeves enlarged; will make over and remodel and alter into latest style capes, collarettes, and Eton jackets. Greig, 131 West 22d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By an experienced dressmaker; latest Parisian styles in fancy jackets, wraps, street and evening gowns; stylish dresses made for $10; or out; terms, $3 per day. Alice Hall, 1,276 Broadway, near 33d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By thoroughly first-class dressmaker; perfect fit; newest styles of skirts; at home or by the day in families. H. S. F., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Perfect fitter; stylish finisher; street and evening costumes; late of Weatherley's 5th Av. establishment. Miss Lennon, 1,024 3d Av., near 61st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By French dressmaker just back from Paris, to make latest style dresses from $8 up; will show her work and models, which are finest made and finished. 104 West 28d St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker; perfect fitter and stylish trimmer; by the day; terms moderate. Miss Kegan, 130 West 17th St.; no cards.

DRESSMAKER.—By a competent dressmaker to take work home, or by day; latest skirts, capes; also remodeling, alterations, children's dresses. Mrs. Hood, 186 West 101st St.

DRESSMAKER.—By a thoroughly competent dressmaker; private family; day or week; reference. 183 Lexington Av.

DRESSMAKER.—By competent dressmaker by the day; can cut, fit, and remodel; terms, $1.50; references. 50 West 100th St.

DRESSMAKER.—Would engage monthly with family; city or country; moderate terms. Advertiser, 94 Taylor St., Brooklyn.

MILLINER.—By a French Parisian; just arrived from Paris; first-class work; good references. Marcelle, 162 West 32d St.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS.—By a young woman of refinement; well educated; experienced kindergartner; fond of children; as visiting or resident governess or as companion; highest references. Governess, 354 West 56th St.

GOVERNESS.—A lady highly recommends a refined visiting governess, under whose instruction her daughter has been thoroughly interested and taught English branches and piano for four years. Instruction, Box 371 Times, Up Town.

GOVERNESS, &c.—By a Swiss girl to look after children or do light housework; not long in this country; speaks German. Call, Monday or Tuesday, at 2 West 136th St., Mrs. T. Diamond.

GOVERNESS.—By a kindergarten graduate as teacher in private school; two years' experience; would take position as governess; highest references. Kindergartner, 354 West 56th St.

GOVERNESS.—As visiting or resident governess; very successful with backward children. Exceptional, 152 6th Av.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By educated German; experienced kindergartner; could take entire charge of children; good housekeeper and sewer; references. Governess, Box 215 Times.

NURSERY GOVERNESS.—German, kindergarten, and elementary branches; in refined family. M. M., care of the Rev. J. Sieker, 146 Elizabeth St.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By a young colored widow to take care of gentlemen's apartments. 204 East 80th St., second floor.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEWORK.—By a respectable young woman, lately landed, for general housework, or to assist with chamberwork; willing and obliging. M. B., care Mrs. Donovan, 148 East 49th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Protestant girl to do general housework in a small private family; city reference. 243 West 35th St.

HOUSEWORK.—By competent girl in small American family. S. M., Times Agency, 708 Columbus Av.

HOUSEWORK.—By respectable woman to do housework; small family; country preferred; reference; no cards. 343 West 32d St.

HOUSEWORK.—By a neat young Protestant girl, lately landed. M., 10 West 44th St.; ring twice; no cards.

HOUSEWORK, KITCHENWORK or LAUNDRY-work.—By a German woman; reference. 202 West 27th St., west side.

Kitchenmaids.

KITCHENMAID.—By young girl as kitchenmaid in a private family; willing, obliging. 223 East 58th St., second floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By thoroughly competent and experienced Protestant; good hairdresser; an excellent seamstress; sew by hand and machine; understands her duties thoroughly; has best city reference from last employer. Call or address, for two days, 9 East 35th St.

LADY'S MAID.—Experienced, competent; good knowledge of dressmaking and hairdressing; excellent family seamstress; accustomed to travel; best city references. English, 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

LADY'S MAID.—By a competent French lady's maid; Protestant; speaks English and German; good seamstress; best references. 86 Park Av., present employer's.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By a first-class lady's maid and seamstress; competent in all duties; best references. 842 6th Av., first floor.

LADY'S MAID, DRESSMAKER and HAIRdresser.—First-class; speaks German, French, and English; first-class references. B., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—By a thoroughly competent North German as lady's maid; good sewer, packer; understands hairdressing; good personal references. M. Walters, 252 East 51st St.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—By a thoroughly competent English Protestant girl; dressmaker and packer; willing to travel; good references. Address, for two days, H. S., 139 East 30th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a North of Ireland Protestant; competent; experienced; good seamstress and packer; would travel; best references. 355 West 15th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By an experienced German; competent in all her duties; used to travel; best of city reference. M., Box 268 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; competent in all her duties; experienced dressmaker; can cut and fit; city reference. M. J., 141 East 86th St.

LADY'S MAID.—By a young French widow; just arrived; first-class sewer. Mrs. L. Marchal, 14 Morton St.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—By a German person; capable and experienced in her duties; understands sewing, packing, hairdressing; charge lady's wardrobe; best references. S. S., 242 East 48th St.

MAID, &c.—Thoroughly competent in all her duties; good packer and needlewoman; good references, and accustomed to traveling; English Protestant; city or country. G. L., Box 357 Times, Up Town.

MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—A lady wishes a position as maid and seamstress for a German (Hanover) girl, aged 18 years; speaks English fairly well. Mrs. F. H. Ernst, Pelhamville, N. Y.

MAID.—By an experienced maid for elderly lady; willing to assist with chamberwork or grown children; highest city references. K. D., Box 396 Times, Up Town.

MAID, &c.—As maid to elderly lady; light chamberwork and plain sewing; first-class city reference; English Protestant. J. F., 303 West 43d St.

MAID, &c.—A lady wishes situation for her maid; a good seamstress, and willing to do light chamberwork. Call, after 12, at 53 East 25th St.

MAID or NURSERY GOVERNESS.—By a refined North German as maid or nursery governess; understands kindergarten. L. Sasse, 201 West 80th St.

MAID or NURSE.—By a refined North German, who understands kindergarten, as maid or nurse in American family. L. Sousé, 211 West 80th St.

MAID.—By competent French maid; first-class dressmaker; good references. M. D., 109 East 77th St.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—A lady wishes a situation for a first-class laundress, who has been in her employ three years, and whom she can recommend highly. Call, this morning, at 22 West 43d St., present employer's.

LAUNDRESS.—By a competent girl as first-class laundress in private family; no objection to assist with chamberwork; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Shannon, 189 East 64th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By excellent laundress; willing to assist in chamberwork the last of week; four years' reference from last place. 214 East 38th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Swedish laundress gentlemen's, ladies', and family washing; best of references; nice, sunny yard. Mrs. Anderson, 413 West 48th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant woman to take home washing or go out by the day; best references from private families. Mrs. Graham, 304 Columbus Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By Swedish girl as first-class laundress; best of reference. F. G., Box 15, 1,242 Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl; first-class laundress; private family. Present employer's, 14 West 72d St.

LAUNDRESS.—By young woman as first-class laundress; willing to assist with chamberwork; city references. 1,169 3d Av.

LAUNDRESS.—By a young girl as first-class laundress; first-class city references. 113 West 51st St.

LAUNDRESS.—By a Protestant; permanent or by the day or week; best city reference. J. J., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—By a first-class laundress; curtains and fluting; laces of all kinds; open-air drying. 152 East 39th St.

LAUNDRESS.—By first-class laundress in private family; city reference. K. S., Box 293 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS or C

Auction Sales.

At the American Art Galleries,

MADISON SQUARE SOUTH,

This (Tuesday) and Wednesday Afternoons, at 2 o'clock.

Executor's Sale.

"The Smith Jewels," Laces, Fans, &c.

By order of JOHN B. GEST, Esq., President of the Fidelity Insurance, Trust and Safe Deposit Co. of Philadelphia, Executor of the late

MRS. SARAH A. SMITH,

Philadelphia,

(Widow of Richard Smith of MacKellar, Smiths & Jordan, Type Founders, Phila.)

ON FREE VIEW.

From 10 A. M. until 12 M.

THOMAS E. KIRBY, Auctioneer, THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, Managers, 6 East 23d St., Madison Square South.

Winter Resorts.

The Jefferson,

RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.

THIS MAGNIFICENT HOTEL IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.

LADIES' CAFE, GRILLROOM, TURKISH, RUSSIAN, ROMAN, AND TUB BATHS.

AINSLIE & WEBSTER, Managers.

HOT SPRINGS, NORTH CAROLINA,

Offers attractions nowhere else obtainable. NATURAL THERMAL WATERS, fine baths, a specific in Rheumatism, Gout, Sciatica, and nervous diseases.

Perfect Fall and Winter climate; beautiful scenery. Pullman cars leave New-York daily at 4:30 P. M.; through in 21 hours, via Pennsylvania R.R.

Mountain Park Hotel

AND COTTAGES, UNDER SAME MANAGEMENT AS SPRING HOUSE, RICHFIELD SPRINGS. W. G. DOOLITTLE, Manager.

LAUREL IN THE PINES,

Lakewood, New-Jersey,

Opens Saturday, Dec. 14th.

HORACE PORTER, Manager.

Autumn Resorts.

THE SHELBURNE, Atlantic City, N. J. Remains open throughout the entire year. SOUTHVIEW, Manager. Through Pullman cars, via Penna. R. R.

Pianos.

A. B. CHASE PIANOS ARE ABSOLUTELY UNexcelled for durability, superb tone and perfection of action; please call and examine before purchasing. GEO. W. HERBERT, 10 East 17th St.

Furs Repaired.

SEAL Garments redyed and altered into fashionable capes and Eton jackets. Mrs. Barker, 116 W. 39th St., near B'way, late with Gunther's Sons, 5th Av.

Patents.

PATENT YOUR GOOD IDEAS AND UNITE with capital to promote them. An interesting pamphlet mailed free. F. W. BARKER, Pat. Att'y, 253 Broadway.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Nov. 23 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows;

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel, via Southampton and Bremen; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Schiedam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Schiedam");) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 5:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Adriatic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Adriatic");) at 8 AM (supplementary 10 AM) for Europe, per steamship St. Louis, via Southampton; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Friesland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Friesland.")

THURSDAY.—At 8 AM (supplementary 9:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 5 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Champagne, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Champagne");) at 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Campanie, via Queenstown; at 9 AM for Italy, per steamship Columbia, via Naples, (letters must be directed "per Columbia");) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Amsterdam");) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge.")

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

TUESDAY.—At 8 AM for Grenada, Trinidad, Tobago, and Paramaribo, per steamship Barden Tower; at *3 PM for Costa Rica, via Limon, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 9 AM for Costa Rica, per steamship City of Kingston, via Limon; at 10 AM for Progreso, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal");) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Colon and Panama, per steamship Alliance, (letters must be directed "per Alliance");) at 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific Ports, per steamship Newport, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Newport";) at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship Yumuri, via Havana.

THURSDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island and Haiti, per steamship Alps; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Santiago; at 2 PM (supplementary 2:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Alfred Dumois; at *3 PM for Bluefields and Bocas del Toro, per steamer from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 11 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, per steamship Sorrento, from Baltimore, (letters must be directed "per Sorrento";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Jamaica, Carthagena, and Santa Martha, per steamship Adirondack, (letters for other parts of Colombia and Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Adirondack";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Orizaba, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Orizaba";) at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Philadelphia, (letters for other parts of Colombia must be directed "per Philadelphia";) at 11:30 AM for Brazil and La Plata Countries, per steamship Coleridge, via Pernambuco, Bahia, and Rio Janeiro, (letters for North Brazil must be directed "per Coleridge";) at 1 PM for North Brazil, per steamship Paraense, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Paraense.")

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 24 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Nov. 27 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Tacoma, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Dec. *1 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, (specially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of China, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Dec. *2 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Dec. *7 at 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii and Fiji Islands, per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Dec. 7 and up to Dec. 9 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit.

*Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Nov. 15, 1895.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN. FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.

I. cabin, $60 and upward, according to location. II. cabin, $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.

Havel, Tu., Nov. 19, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Dec. 31, 10 AM
Saale, Tu., Dec. 3, 10 AM | Saale, Tu., Jan. 7, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Dec. 10, 10 AM | Ems, Tu., Jan. 14, 10 AM
Aller, Tu., Dec. 17, 10 AM | Aller, Tu., Jan. 21, 10 AM

Passengers booked through to all important points of GERMANY and AUSTRIA.

Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London, or Havre.

OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green. LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.

*HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE. †NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.

Express Steamers from New-York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.

*Col'bia, Nov. 23, 11 AM | †Fulda, Jan. 4, 10 AM
†Ems, Nov. 30, 11 AM | **Norm'nia, Jan. 8, 11 AM
†Kai'n W'll II., Dec. 7, 10 AM | **Werra, Jan. 15, 10 AM
**Normannia, Jan. 8, through to Alexandria.

Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, London, and Southampton.

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y. | North German Lloyd, Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts. 2 Bowling Green, N. Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.

Twin-screw Express Line from New-York to PLYMOUTH (LONDON); CHERBOURG (PARIS) and HAMBURG, returning from Hamburg via Southampton (London) and Cherbourg (Paris.)

Fuerst Bismarck, Nov. 21, 11 A. M.
Augusta Victoria, Dec. 12, 9 A. M.

I. Cabin, $60 and upward; II. Cabin, $40 and $50.

Passengers conveyed from PLYMOUTH to LONDON (5 hours) and from CHERBOURG to PARIS (6½ hours) by special train FREE OF CHARGE.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE, 37 Broadway, New-York.

Winter CRUISES TO THE ORIENT

Mediterranean and the

The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw Express S. S. FUERST BISMARCK will leave New-York January 28, 1896, for Madeira, Gibraltar, Algiers, Genoa, Nice, Tunis, Alexandria, (for Cairo and the Pyramids,) Jaffa, (for Jerusalem,) Smyrna, Constantinople, Athens, Malta, Messina, Palermo, Naples, Genoa, New-York. Duration about 10 weeks.

Also Winter cruise to the **WEST INDIES** and the Spanish Main. The Hamburg-American Line's twin-screw express S. S. COLUMBIA will leave New-York January 25, 1896, for Port au Prince, (Haiti,) Mayaguez, (Puerto Rico,) St. Thomas, St. Kitts, Antigua, Guadeloupe, Martinique, St. Lucia, Barbados, Trinidad, La Guayra, (for Caracas, Venezuela,) and Puerto Cabello, Kingston, (Jamaica,) Havana, New-York. Duration about 4½ weeks. This is the first time a transatlantic liner (about 4 times as large as an ordinary N. Y. L. liner) with all its comforts is offered on this route. For further particulars apply to the

Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)

TWIN-SCREW U. S. MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

Sailing every Wednesday at 11 A. M.

ST. LOUIS.....Nov. 20 | ST. LOUIS.....Dec. 11
ST. PAUL.....Nov. 27 | ST. PAUL.....Dec. 18
PARIS.....Dec. 4 | PARIS.....Dec. 25

RED STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK TO ANTWERP.

Sailing every Wednesday at noon.

FRIESLAND...Nov. 20 | WESTERNLA'D..Dec. 4
SOUTHWARK..Nov. 27 | NOORDLAND...Dec. 11

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY. Pier 14 North River, Office, 6 Bowling Green, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Nov. 23, 10 AM | Lucania, Dec. 7, 9 A. M.
Umbria, Nov. 30, 2 P. M. | Etruria, Dec. 14, 2 P. M.

From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35, $40, $45, according to steamer and accommodations. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage, apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C. Mon. Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. FOR RICHMOND, (via JAMES RIVER,) Mon., Wed., & Sat. For WEST POINT, Va., Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Saturdays, 4 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,209 Broadway, 22d Street. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

GOING TO EGYPT?

Intending visitors to the Nile are reminded that the demand for accommodation is very great, much more than in previous years. Intending visitors to the East during the Winter should communicate with us immediately; otherwise they may find it impossible to obtain what they want.

THOS. COOK & SON, 261 Broadway, cor. Warren St., N. Y.; 1,225 Broadway, cor. 30th St., N. Y.

A CRUISE to the MEDITERRANEAN

By specially chartered steamer, "Friesland," (7,116 tons,) Jan. 29, 1896, visiting **Bermuda, Gibraltar, Malaga, Granada, Alhambra, Algiers, Cairo**; 10 days in **Palestine, Beyrout, Ephesus, Constantinople, Athens, Rome, Nice**; only $550 and up, excursions, fees, etc., included. Send for programme.

F. C. CLARK, 111 Broadway, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE, FRANCE.

LA CHAMPAGNE, Poirut...Sat., Nov. 23, 8 A.M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Nov. 30, 2 P.M.

Parlor-seat and buffet smoking car attached to special Train Havre-Paris, (or vice versa;) seats, $1.00 extra.

A. FORGET, Gen. Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Adriatic, Nov. 20, 8:30 AM	Majestic, Dec. 17, 11 AM
Germanic, Nov. 27, 2 PM	Germanic, Dec. 25, Noon
Teutonic, Dec. 4, 7 AM	Teutonic ..... Jan. 1
Britannic, Dec. 11, 2 PM	Britannic ..... Jan. 8

No Cotton Carried by Passenger Steamers. Pier 45 North River, Office, 29 Broadway, N. Y. H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

JAPAN-CHINA.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.

OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. CO.

Steamers leave San Francisco:

CITY OF RIO DE JANEIRO.....Nov. 30, 3 P. M.
GAELIC.....Dec. 10, 3 P. M.
CITY OF PEKING, via Honolulu.Dec. 21, 3 P. M.
CHINA.....Dec. 31, 3 P. M.
BELGIC.....Jan. 9, 3 P. M.

For freight, passage, and general information apply at 343 Broadway or 1 Battery Place, Washington Building, and 287 Broadway.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Intended steamships sailing from Vancouver

TO **JAPAN** AND **CHINA.**

EMPRESS OF CHINA.....Dec. 9; March 2
EMPRESS OF INDIA.....Jan. 6; March 30
EMPRESS OF JAPAN.....Feb. 3

TO **HONOLULU, FIJI, AND AUSTRALIA**

WARRIMOO, Dec. 16. MIOWERA, Jan. 16.

Second Cabin accommodations very low rates.

For tickets and freight rates apply 353 Broadway. For freight rates only, 69 Wall St., N. Y.

COLUMBIAN LINE (PANAMA R. R. CO.) THE SEA ROUTE TO SAN FRANCISCO.

Connecting at the Isthmus for all West Coast Ports of Mexico, Central and South America.

ALLIANCA, Nov. 20. ADVANCE, Nov. 30.

For rates of freight and passage, apply to the General Agents,

STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO., Pier 57, foot West 27th St., or 35 Broadway.

WEST INDIA TOURS.

The steamship MADIANA, 3,100 tons, is scheduled to sail from New-York for WINDWARD ISLANDS, returning via JAMAICA, Jan. 22, Feb. 26. The established reputation of this steamer is unsurpassed. Other steamers Feb. 5, 15. For illustrated pamphlets giving itinerary and rates of passage apply to

A. E. OUTERBRIDGE & CO., 39 B'way. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 B'way.

Parties under personal escort from New-HOLY LAND. York, Jan. 8, 22, Feb. 12, 19, 29. See Programme. THOS. COOK & SON, 261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest, JACKSONVILLE, and all Florida points. From Pier 29 E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.

ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, Nov. 19
SEMINOLE.....Wednesday, Nov. 20
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Nov. 22

Steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., General Agents, 5 Bowling Green, N. Y.

Fla. Cent. & Penn. Fast F. & P. Line, via Jacksonville, Great So. F. and P. Line, via Charleston. T. G. Eger, Gen'l Agent, 391 B'way, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE, OCEAN S. S. CO. Tri-weekly from Pier 34 N. R., foot of Spring St., Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, at 3 P. M. For freight and passage apply to

J. D. Hashagen, E. A. W. H. Rhett, Gen. Agt. S.F.&W.Ry. 261 B'way. Cent. R.R., 317 B'way. R. L. Walker, Agt. J. L. Adams, G. N. A. O.S.S.Co. N Pier 35 N.R. F.C.&P.R.R., 333 B'way. G. M. Sorrel, Mgr. J. P. Beckwith, G. F. & P. A.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

From Grand Central Station, 42d St.

8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Empire State Express. Fastest train in the world.

9:30 A. M.—Daily. Fast Mail. For Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Chicago.

10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Day Express. For all important State points.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Southwestern Limited. For Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis.

1:00 P. M.—Daily. Chicago Special. For Detroit, Cleveland, Toledo, and Chicago.

3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. West Point, Poughkeepsie, Albany, Troy, Saratoga.

4:30 P. M.—Daily. North Shore Limited. Due Detroit 8:20 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M.

6:00 P. M.—Daily, for Albany, Troy, Utica, Adirondack Mountains, Montreal, Syracuse, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, Cincinnati, St. Louis.

6:25 P. M.—Daily, for Troy, Saratoga, Burlington, Plattsburgh, St. Albans, Montreal.

7:30 P. M.—Daily, for points on Auburn Road, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cleveland, Indianapolis, St. Louis, Chicago.

9:00 P. M.—Daily; only Sleeping-Car passengers for points on the Fall Brook Ry. and Rochester and Syracuse through train.

9:15 P. M.—Daily, for Oswego, Watertown, Ogdensburg, Cleveland, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday, for Cape Vincent and the Auburn Road.

12:10 NIGHT.—Theatre train for Chicago and principal points on New-York Central every night except Sunday night.

9:00 A. M. and 3:35 P. M.—Daily, except Sunday, to Pittsfield, via Harlem Division.

9:15 A. M.—Sundays only, to Pittsfield and the Berkshire Hills, via Harlem Division.

"ALL NIGHT" TRAINS TO YONKERS.

"All night" trains run between 155th Street and points on Putnam Division as far as Yonkers, in connection with the Elevated Roads. This is the only line running "all night" trains out of New-York.

Wagner Palace Cars on all through trains.

Trains illuminated by Pintsch light.

Ticket and Wagner offices at Grand Central Station, 113 Broadway, 14 Park Place, 261, 413 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Baggage checked from hotel or residence by the Westcott Express Co.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, General Manager. GEORGE H. DANIELS, General Passenger Agent.

WEST-SHORE R.R.

Trains leave W. 42d St. Station, N. Y., as follows, and 10 m. earlier from foot of Franklin St.:

3:30 A. M. Daily. Local to Buffalo.

7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany, for Catskill Mountains and Saratoga. Parlor Car to Albany Sundays only.

9:15 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toledo, Cleveland, and Chicago.

11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor Car.

4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Albany.

6:00 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor Car to Kingston.

7:45 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, and Buffalo.

8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, and St. Louis.

For tickets, time table, parlor and sleeping car accommodations, apply at the offices, Brooklyn and New-York, and at Stations. Time tables at principal hotels. For other information address

C. E. LAMBERT, Gen. Passenger Agent, 5 Vanderbilt Av., New-York.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RR.

Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Streets.

VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN BUFFET CARS, PINTSCH LIGHT.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, NEWTON, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, HORNELLSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Parlor Cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for Chicago and points West.

9:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, UTICA, SYRACUSE, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman Buffet Sleepers. TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 14 Park Place, 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 111 Fourth Av., cor. 12th St.; 942 Broadway, 58 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 and 726 Fulton St., and 106 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

Westcott's Express Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

LEHIGH VALLEY R. R.

Stations Foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses Streets.

7:00 A. M. daily, except Sunday, for Mauch Chunk and intermediate stations.

8:15 A. M. daily for GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, SUSPENSION BRIDGE, and the West, and principal local points; Dining Car to Suspension Bridge, Pullman vestibule sleeper to Chicago.

11:10 A. M. daily (leaves 10:30 A. M. Sunday) for MAUCH CHUNK and intermediate points; connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

1:00 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for ELMIRA and all intermediate stations; connection for Pottsville and Reading; chair car to Wilkesbarre.

3:30 P. M. Sunday only for WILKESBARRE, L. & B. JUNCTION, and all intermediate stations.

4:10 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for L. & B. JUNCTION and principal intermediate stations; Pullman buffet parlor car to Wilkesbarre; connections for Pottsville.

4:20 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for BOUND BROOK and intermediate stations.

5:15 P. M. daily for EASTON and intermediate stations.

6:00 P. M. daily for BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleeper, Jersey City to Chicago. Sleeper to Buffalo and Toronto. Connections for Reading and Harrisburg.

6:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, for EASTON and intermediate stations.

9:00 P. M. daily for ITHACA, GENEVA, ROCHESTER, BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, and all points West. Pullman sleepers to Chicago and Buffalo. Chair car to Wilkesbarre.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 235, 201, 944, and 1,238 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., and 156 East 125th St., New-York; 860 Fulton St., 4 Court St., 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex, Brooklyn, N. Y.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence through to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

9:00 A. M.—Vestibuled express daily for Waverly, Binghamton, Elmira, Buffalo, Bradford, Jamestown, Meadville, and the West. Parlor Car to Buffalo.

2:30 P. M.—Vestibuled limited, daily. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Arrives Cleveland 7:40 A. M., Chicago 5:35 P. M. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining Car.

7:30 P. M.—Buffalo Vestibule Express. Daily. Arrives Buffalo 7:30 A. M., making direct connection for Detroit, Chicago, and the West.

8:45 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Daily. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Buffalo, Chicago, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

Tickets, Local Time Cards, and Pullman accommodations at 111, 261, 401, and 957 Broadway, 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 96 Broadway and 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,269 Broadway, 32d Street. Open daily from 9 A. M. to 9 P. M.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Station foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets. In Effect Nov. 17, 1895.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE—Parlor Car to Pittsburg.

10:00 A. M. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Compartment, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 9 A. M., Cleveland 5:25 A. M., Cincinnati 6:40 A. M., Indianapolis 8:00 A. M., Louisville 11:50 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M., and Toledo 9 A. M.

2:00 P. M. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrive Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7 P. M., Chicago 6:15 P. M.

6:00 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago and Cleveland. Arrives Cleveland 11:25 A. M., Chicago 9 P. M. next day.

7:45 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6 P. M., Indianapolis 10:15 P. M., St. Louis 7 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Car to Pittsburg. Connects for Chicago daily, and Cleveland except Saturday.

FOR ATLANTA EXPOSITION, Via SOUTHERN RAILWAY, 11:00 A. M., 4:30 P. M., 12:15 night, daily; via ATLANTIC COAST LINE, 9:30 A. M. daily; via SEABOARD AIR LINE, 3:20 and 9:00 P. M. daily; via CAPE CHARLES ROUTE, 8:00 A. M. week days, and 8:00 P. M. daily.

WASHINGTON AND THE SOUTH.

8, 8:30, 9:30, 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 1, 2:10, (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., (3:20, "Congressional Lim.," all Parlor and Dining Cars,) 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

CHESAPEAKE & OHIO RAILWAY, Express 5:00 P. M. daily, Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.

FOR OLD POINT COMFORT and NORFOLK, via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through Sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.

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6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Penn'a Limited,) 10:10, (Dining Car,) 11 A. M., 12, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car,) 6, (Dining Car,) 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, (10 Limited,) 10, 11 A. M., 2, (Dining Car,) 4, 4:30, (Dining Car,) 5, (Dining Car, 6, (Dining Car,) 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.

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For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.

For Reading at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10, 11:30 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 2:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 2:30, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Harrisburg at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 1:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:30, 8:00, 9:10 A. M., 1:10, 1:30, 7:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M., 6:00 P. M.

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For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south to Point Pleasant, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

FOR LAKEWOOD

4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 3:40, 4:40 P. M.

For Farmingdale, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:45, 4:40 P. M.

For Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:45 P. M.

For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highlands of Navesink, 4:30, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 1:45, 4:15, 4:40 P. M. Sundays, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

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For Baltimore and Washington, week days, 8:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 2:30, 5:00, (Dining Car,) 6:00 (Dining Car) P. M., 12:15 night.

Tickets and parlor-car seats can be procured at foot of Liberty St., 113, 172, 261, 415, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 134 East 125th St., 273 West 125th St., 251 Columbus Av., New-York; 4 Court St., 360 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 98 Broadway, Williamsburg. The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

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11:00 AM.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:22 PM.
12:00 M.,	Springfield & Worcester,	5:32 PM.
††1:00 PM.,	Air Line & N. E. R. R.	6:00 PM.
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3:00 PM.,	*New-London & Providence,	9:00 PM.
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REJECT HEINE MEMORIAL

Advice of National Sculpture Society to the Park Board.

UNWORTHY A TO HAVE PUBLIC PLACE

Further Consideration Urged by Dr. Ernst Richard on Behalf of the Germans — Report Placed on File.

The rejection of the Heine Memorial which the Germans of New-York intended to be a gift to the city, to be erected in some prominent place, was strongly recommended to the Park Board yesterday by the National Sculpture Society.

Dr. Ernst Richard, a member of the Executive Committee in charge of the fair at Lenox Lyceum in aid of the Heine Memorial, vigorously opposed the decision of the National Sculpture Society. He had photographs of the proposed memorial, which were shown to the Commissioners. He explained that it was the work of Ernst Herter, a well-known artist of Berlin, and that it received the unstinted commendation of such men as Dr. A. Kips of the Royal China Manufactury and Ludwig G. Pietsch, the latter of whom, he said, was the best-known art critic in Germany.

"Mr. Pietsch," he said, "wrote me: 'The Heine Memorial is a creation of art equally eminent in completeness of thought, as well as masterly execution, and worthy of the great poet in whose honor it is to be erected.'"

Dr. Richard said that one of the members of the National Sculpture Society had remarked that the Germans could erect as many statues as they wished in Tompkins Park. He strongly urged the Park Board to give the matter further consideration, and to allow the Germans interested to present further proof of the excellence and desirability of the Heine Memorial. The German societies, he said, had already raised $12,000. The letter from the National Sculpture Society follows:

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1895.

Charles DeF. Burns, Esq., Secretary Department Public Parks, City:

Dear Sir: In reply to your favor of July 17th, referring to this society the matter of passing upon the artistic merits of the Heine fountain, which it is proposed to donate to the city, I beg leave to hereby send you a copy in full of the report of the committee appointed for that purpose. The report, made after a careful examination of the design, plan, and photographer's details, furnished by Mr. Louis Windmuller, is as follows:

"The committee to which was referred the subject of the proposed Heine fountain, beg leave to report that the photographs that they have seen show the monument, which they feel called upon to recommend the rejection of in the most explicit manner.

"They feel that if the society has any censorship, this is an occasion to exercise it.

"Considering the size, the taste, and the sculptural and architectural qualities of the monument, the society, in their opinion, would be justified in advising the authorities that it is the kind of monument about which so much legitimate adverse criticism has been made hitherto.

"The committee do not signalize this monument as more objectionable than many that now exist in prominent places in New-York, but desire to emphasize disapproval of the erection of more monuments belonging in the class which this represents."

This report was handed in at the last meeting of the society. The report was approved and a copy ordered to be sent to the Board of Parks. If it shall appear to the board that this society has been slow in arriving at a decision in this matter, it can be said in extenuation that the importance of the subject demanded the careful consideration of the strongest committee the society could make up, and this was impossible during the Summer months when so many were out of the city. Very truly yours,

F. W. RUCKSTUHL, Secretary.

The report was ordered to be put on file.

Previously to the communication from the National Sculpture Society one was read from Alexander Doyle, the sculptor, of 220 East Twentieth Street, strongly urging the Park Board to take from the society the power to decide on the acceptance of statues.

Mr. Doyle urged that sculptors could not judge other men's works because each of them had the prejudice of some one school, and that they were the most narrow-minded of judges, anyhow.

Mr. Doyle said that the acceptance of statues should be placed in the power of non-professional connoisseurs, whose opinions would not, he added, be governed by professional jealousy or the narrow-minded prejudice of this or that school.

The reading of the letter was interrupted before half finished by Commissioner Stiles, who ordered the letter filed.

GERMANS ARE INDIGNANT.

They Believe the Memorial Is a Worthy Work of Art.

At the fair now in progress at the Lenox Lyceum for the Heine Monument Fund the report of the National Sculpture Society was the principal subject under discussion last night. There was great indignation expressed by all who have labored so zealously for the success of the fair for the past three months, and while this unpleasant feature in the project of erecting a memorial to Heinrich Heine on American soil was deeply regretted, it had no depressing effect on the projectors of the enterprise. It has had somewhat of an opposite effect; all interested are now more than ever determined to push the matter to a successful outcome.

Jacob Heintz, Speaker of the New-York Turn Bezirk, said: "It is simply disgraceful. It shows a lack of knowledge of German art on the part of the National Sculpture Society's committee."

Mrs. M. Ams, President of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society, remarked: "I cannot discover anything immoral or immodest in any of the designs that I have seen of the Heine Fountain. We will continue in the work, notwithstanding, and will push the fair with more energy than ever."

Richard Weinacht, ex-President of the Arion, said: "I think it is based on a strong nativistic sentiment. There is a jealousy on the part of American so-called sculptors. Some of the American sculptors of genuine merit have pronounced the fountain an extraordinary work of art and have showered praises upon it. The Germans of the committee voted against the resolution as presented. If there is an immoral feature in the memorial I would like to have it pointed out to me."

Dr. Ernst Richard remarked: "I do not know the motive that prompted the committee, but it is certainly an evidence of carelessness to come to such a decision from the rough photographs submitted. I think the resolution is largely due to the unconscious jealousy of competition. I am not ready to attribute it to nativism. From what I have gleaned in the papers I am led to believe that the committee did not confine itself to the artistic merits of the fountain. Before the memorial was accepted, the famous sculptor Rheinbold Begas of Berlin attested that the model sent here was executed after the sculptor's sketch, without entering upon the artistic merits of his colleague.

"We will continue with additional energy, and are confident that the Park Commission will not act without hearing both sides. Is it not significant that this resolution should have followed immediately after the reading of a letter from Alexander Doyle, in which he requests the Park Commission to rescind the resolution to submit works of sculpture to the National Sculpture Society for approval? Perhaps the committee was under the impression that we wanted the Fifty-ninth Street entrance to the Park for a site. This is a wrong impression. We consider this as a very bad site for the fountain, as it would be dwarfed by the high buildings there. Riverside Park would be much more suitable. Many famous sculptors have seen the statuary, and have pronounced it one of the most beautiful works of art of recent years."

S. Mendel, Treasurer of the Heine Memorial Fair Association, exclaimed: "I think they have no idea of what real art is, or they are 'know-nothings'!"

William Strauss of the Staats-Zeitung staff said: "They seem to misunderstand the whole matter, for the most prominent German artists pronounce it a rare work of art. Some New-Yorkers have seen the figures in the sculptor's studio in Tyrol, and all of them pronounce them excellent and free from any suggestion of immodesty."

William V. Weber, President of the National Schuetzen Bund of America, replied: "I do not understand these people. What do they call immoral in art? These figures are no Venus di Milo. I do not know what these men can be thinking of. There must be other than artistic questions as a basis for such an opinion as they have rendered."

"A Small Coterie of American Sculptors."

From The Staats-Zeitung of To-day.

The adverse decision of the National Sculpture Society upon the Loreley fountain will not increase public esteem for this association, nor is this the first time that the association has made a public admission of so startling a character. When this verdict asserts that the fountain does not belong to the class of art creations of which we already possess too many, it can only refer, as a matter of course, to its artistic merit, since New-York possesses neither a fountain nor a single group of its kind. However, as regards the artistic worth, it may be well to consider the unanimous and unreserved praise of the German art critics upon this work of Herter's, as well as the positively enthusiastic judgment of so great an authority as Ludwig Pietsch, in juxtaposition to the verdict of this small coterie of American sculptors.

The action of the Sculpture Society will involuntarily be connected with other manifestations of recent times. Not long ago Architect Russell Sturgis declared that the Loreley fountain, as well as memorials of other German poets which are now occupying sites in Central Park, should be erected in Tompkins Square, for these statues belonged where their saurkraut-eating countrymen lived. If the Heine memorial were not the creation of a German artist, presented by American citizens of German descent, and dedicated to a German, it would possibly have been greeted with much more appreciation. Not yet has the last word been spoken in this matter, and the conclusion is justifiable that the verdict of the Sculpture Society is by no means decisive, but the circumstance is, aside from the fate of the Loreley fountain, symptomatic. We are facing to-day a—from a thousand indications recognizable—nativism which is manifesting itself more distinctly than this has been the case for ten years past, and no opportunity is being neglected to express contempt for the German-American. The thoughts which were formerly concealed behind pretended friendliness are now finding open expression. We must not deceive ourselves that we are drifting toward a period of severe trial, in which all citizens of German origin must stand together if they do not want to succumb.

CERTAIN THE FIRE WAS INCENDIARY

Kerosene Oil Sprinkled About Doorway in the Harlem House.

It is quite certain that the fire in the hallway of the two-story frame house 108 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street Sunday night was the work of an incendiary. He seems to have made good his escape, however.

Lawrence W. McGrath, aide to the Fire Marshal, made an investigation yesterday. The fire was confined to a few planks of the wainscoting in the vestibule of the building. Mr. McGrath found splashes of kerosene oil on the inner door and doorframe.

The building is owned by William Zoblke, who keeps a grocery on the ground floor, but lives in One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, between First and Second Avenues. Mr. Zoblke said the building was insured for $2,500, and that the stock in his store was insured for $1,000.

John Springer, a watchman, lives at 111 East One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, just opposite Zoblke's grocery. He says he was in his apartments, when he was alarmed by the shouts of the boy, John Hall, who discovered the fire. He looked out of the window, and saw a man come out of the burning hallway, and run up One Hundred and Nineteenth Street, toward Park Avenue. Springer is the man who rolled a barrel of water into the hallway and extinguished the flames, with the assistance of a couple of other men.

THOUGHT THEY WERE STAGE DIAMONDS

Louise Chase Had Been Wearing Stolen Jewelry Worth $1,000.

Magistrate Cornell, in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday, committed Louise Chase of 60½ Dominick Street to the custody of the District Attorney as a receiver of stolen goods. When arrested she was wearing diamonds worth $1,000, which were stolen from Mrs. Kate Haven of 219 West Forty-eighth Street on Nov. 9.

George W. Taylor has been charged with the larceny. The Chase woman, with whom Taylor had been living, acknowledged that he had given her the gems. She said, however, that she thought they were only "stage" diamonds and of little value. She made no effort to dispose of them.

Entertainment for Sorosis.

Sorosis held its social gathering for this month in the Waldorf yesterday afternoon.

At its regular monthly business meetings only members are admitted, but on the third Monday in each month outsiders are invited to help in furnishing entertainment.

Miss Biggert gave a pleasing dramatization yesterday of "Adam Bede," and Mrs. Gardiner sang several songs.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Fire occurred in Fuerborn Brothers' five-story toy and notion store, on North Fourth Street, this evening. The loss on stock is $80,000; fully insured; loss on building, $20,000; also insured. A mass of wires fell, and in the rush of the crowd for safety a little girl, name unknown, received probably fatal injuries.

NEWARK, N. J., Nov. 18.—The large stable of Dennis Boughner of 425 South Eleventh Street was destroyed by fire this morning. Two valuable horses, owned by John Oese and Charles Weis, perished in the flames. The loss is $5,700; no insurance.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 18.—Fire destroyed the livery stable of J. H. Koons and five dwelling houses to-day. Thirty horses were cremated. The total loss is placed at $40,000. One of the firemen was seriously injured.

PORTLAND, Me., Nov. 18.—W. W. Mitchell's tannery, at Deering Point, a four-story wooden building devoted to the tanning and finishing of calf and goat skins, was burned to-day. Loss, $15,000; insurance, $12,000.

W. & J. SLOANE.

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AT WAR OVER THE COUNT

Aldermen as Canvassers Get Into a Lively Row.

O'SULLIVAN-PAGE SENATE CONTEST

Republican Has 21 Plurality in the District — Messrs. Grady and Conkling Come Near Having Blows.

The Aldermen, sitting as a Board of County Canvassers, counted the vote of the Seventeenth Senate District yesterday, in which the Page-O'Sullivan-McManus Senatorial contest has been attracting so much attention. The Senatorial district is made up of the Fifteenth, Seventeenth, and Nineteenth Assembly Districts.

The beginning of the count furnished a fine row and no end of excitement. Senator-elect Thomas F. Grady, who represents T. C. O'Sullivan, (Tam.,) and Assemblyman Alfred R. Conkling, who represents Charles B. Page, very narrowly escaped coming to blows.

The Fifteenth Assembly District was taken up at about 10 o'clock in the forenoon. It had only gone as far as the Second Election District when the trouble began. There are two sets of returns—a single set which is sent to the police, and known as the police returns, and a triplicate set, made up of the returns sent to the Clerk's office of the Common Council, the County Clerk's office, and the Bureau of Elections. The triplicate set is ordinarily used by the county canvassers, unless it is moved to substitute the police returns.

It was the impression of Mr. O'Sullivan's friends that the triplicate returns would show his election, while the friends of Mr. Page, the Republican candidate, were certain that the police returns would give Mr. Page 21 plurality.

In the Second Election District of the Fifteenth Assembly District two of the sheets in the triplicate set gave McManus, the State Democracy's candidate, 32 votes, and Watermeier, the Socialist candidate, none. The other sheet gave Watermeier 32 votes and McManus none.

Abraham Gruber, Mr. Platt's lieutenant and one of the Republican counsel, at once moved to substitute the police returns. Mr. Gruber made this motion under an amendment to Section 1,984 of the election laws, which he himself had caused to be introduced at this year's session of the Legislature. It provides that when there is a discrepancy between the returns filed with the County Clerk and those filed with the police, the police returns shall be absolute. Mr. Gruber and ex-Judge Edward Browne, who represents Tammany, discussed the law on the point at great length. Meanwhile the Tammany members of the board had been counting noses, and, much to their surprise, they found that they had been caught napping, and had only eight men present, while the Republicans had eleven.

Alderman Olcott, to carry out the intent of Mr. Gruber's protest, offered a formal resolution for the substitution of the police returns. Chairman Oakley of the Board of Canvassers said he thought that the question was so important that action ought to be deferred until all the members were present. This was just what the Republicans did not want, and Mr. Olcott pressed his resolution to substitute, and it was carried.

Then there was some whispering among the Tammany men, and it was moved to adjourn until 1 o'clock. Chairman Oakley was prepared for this, and he quickly put the motion and declared it carried. Half a dozen Republicans were on their feet protesting against this way of doing business. Alderman Goodman (Rep.) tried to appeal from the decision of the Chair, but Mr. Oakley did nothing but pound the desk with the gavel, and declare the meeting stood adjourned until 1 o'clock. Angry Republicans shook their clinched fists at the Chair, but it was no use. "You're a Czar," yelled little Mr. Gruber at Mr. Oakley.

Confusion reigned on all sides, and it was during this that Aldermen Lantry, Mush, and Goodwin (Tam.) got into an altercation with Philip Doblin, a State Excise Inspector, whom they accused of meddling with the affairs of the board. It was thought that he had notified all the Republicans to be present.

"You are too fresh around here, anyway," said Alderman Mush.

Words ran high. The Tammany men were very angry. Alfred R. Conkling stepped up to the group to assist Doblin if it should become necessary. Senator-elect Grady stepped up to the group also and said something like:

"Don't be afraid of that duffer."

Mr. Conkling was about to say what he would do, when Mr. Grady said:

"You won't do anything that a gentleman ought to do."

"Who?" demanded Mr. Conkling.

"You," retorted Mr. Grady. "You are no good. Your measure has been taken, too."

"What's that! What's that!" demanded Mr. Conkling, getting angry. "I don't know you, Sir, and I don't want to know you."

"Perhaps it's well for you that you don't know me."

"This board has adjourned, and if you want to see what I can do perhaps you better try it now," said Mr. Conkling, who is of athletic build.

By this time friends of both men interfered, and the row ended without blows.

When the board reconvened, at 1 o'clock, Tammany was all ready to do business.

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Chairman Oakley called the meeting to order, and Alderman Goodwin, (Tam.,) who had voted with the Republicans in the morning so as to be able to reconsider, at once offered a resolution to reconsider the Olcott resolution which substituted the police returns. All the members of the board were present, and despite various protests, Mr. Goodwin's resolution was carried by a vote of 16 to 15. President Jeroloman of the Board of Aldermen voting with the Republicans.

Mr. Goodwin then moved that the Olcott resolution be referred to the Committee on Protests. Mr. Olcott protested against this, but the Tammany majority pushed it through, hammer and tongs fashion. Mr. Goodwin then moved to reconsider the action on the Olcott resolution, for the purpose of clinching it, and this was, of course, lost, as it was intended that it should be.

Another resolution by Mr. Goodwin provided that the tabulators should make minutes on the records in cases where it was moved to substitute the police returns. Mr. Goodwin having exhausted his stock of resolutions in behalf of Tammany, Mr. Olcott, (Rep.,) read a protest from the eleven Republicans against "the illegal procedure of the Chairman in declaring the adjournment at the morning session." The Tammany men refused to receive this protest.

The count then proceeded on the triplicate returns. It was found, in the end, that it made no difference whatever which returns were canvassed. So far as the votes for Page and O'Sullivan were concerned, the two sets of returns tallied exactly. Thomas J. McManus had about thirty-two votes added to his score, but that didn't matter. His canvass had simply seemed to elect a Republican Senator.

The count showed that Page had twenty-one plurality over O'Sullivan. Mr. O'Sullivan filed a protest against the failure to count alleged defective ballots, which he claims are not defective. For Mr. Page, Mr. Gruber gave notice that he would want all of the defective ballots to be considered. Many of them have not been returned at all. It was announced that the Committee on Protests would consider the defective ballot question at 11 o'clock this forenoon. Mr. O'Sullivan may take the matter to the courts, but some of the Tammany members of the board conceded last night that they would have to give the certificate of election to Mr. Page. Some of the election district Inspectors have been summoned to appear before the board, to explain the defective ballots. Mr. Page's total vote was 8,107, and Mr. O'Sullivan's 8,086. Their vote by districts follows:

Fifteenth District—O'Sullivan, 2,806; Page, 1,798. Seventeenth District—O'Sullivan, 2,346; Page, 2,027. Nineteenth District—O'Sullivan, 2,934; Page, 4,282.

THE SOCIAL WORLD.

The engagement is announced of Miss Janet Williams, a daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Frederick Williams of this city, to Harrol L. Whitely of Chicago. The wedding will take place early in the new year, and will probably be celebrated in one of the churches in Fifth Avenue.

Owing to the fact that the family of Gen. E. Bird Grubb is in mourning for Mrs. Harry Grubb, there will be no reception following the marriage of Miss Effie Van Rensselaer Grubb to Charles B. Halsey at Burlington, N. J., to-morrow. There will be no floral decorations in the church. Miss Grubb has received a large number of very beautiful presents, which have been arranged on tables in the drawing room of the country house of Gen. Grub at Edgewater Park, near Burlington.

Miss Carolyn Gertrude Brennan and Seth Grosvenor Fessenden will be married to-morrow evening at the home of the bride's mother, Mrs. Owen W. Brennan of 155 West Ninety-second Street. Father McKinnon will officiate. The floral decorations will be in choice white flowers, and the bride will be arrayed in white satin and point lace. She will enter the room with her brother, Charles M. Brennan.

Morris Bagby will give the first of his series of matinée musicales for the season of 1895-6 on Dec. 2, at the Waldorf.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Hampden Robb and the Misses Robb, who went to Europe early in the Summer, have now returned and are at their Park Avenue home. The Misses Robb will assist as bridesmaids at the wedding of their brother, Nathaniel Thayer Robb, on Nov. 26, in St. Bartholomew's Church. The marriage of Miss Louise Robb and Goodhue Livingston will take place in the near future.

The first dancing class cotillion of the season will take place next Saturday evening, when Mrs. Joseph T. Low's class will meet. The patronesses are Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, Mrs. Arthur Peabody, Mrs. Alexander T. Van Nest, Mrs. Edward R. Biddle, Mrs. Newbold Edgar, Mrs. Frederic Gallatin, Mrs. Anson W. Hard, Mrs. Duncan Harris, and Mrs. Low.

PATRIARCH.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

SARATOGA, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The property of the Saratoga Gas and Electric Light Company was sold to-day by Referee James L. Scott on a judgment obtained in favor of the New-York Security and Trust Company. The property was bid in by Lafayette B. Gleason, representing a committee of the bondholders, for $100,000. The judgment amounted to $300,000.

BINGHAMTON, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Bert Lasher of Hooper, six miles west of here, fired a shotgun Saturday at a man who was trying to break into his house. The burglar ran away. Yesterday forenoon an Italian named Joseph Manbruell was found on Lewis Street, his clothing saturated with blood. He was identified by Mr. Lasher. The Italian will lose his arm.

LOWE, Quebec, Nov. 18.—The militia are unlikely to be called to do service in Lowe Township as the delinquent ratepayers are paying up their taxes as quickly as possible. An informal meeting, attended by about one hundred ratepayers, was held this forenoon, at which it was decided to re-establish a municipal government.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Frank Bailey, with his wife and two children, was driving south of Cardiff Village, in this county, Saturday evening, when his wagon was precipitated into Onondaga Creek. The two children, aged six and eight, were drowned, and Mr. and Mrs. Bailey had a narrow escape from a like fate.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Nov. 18.—Homer S. Atwood, fifty years old, a leading merchant of this city and a prominent member of the Methodist Episcopal Church, committed suicide by hanging himself in his room this morning. No cause is known for the act.

DANVILLE, Va., Nov. 18.—In the United States Court this afternoon Judge Paul sentenced five white men to the Kings County Penitentiary for one year and one day each at hard labor, and a fine of $100, for illicit distilling.

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The trial of the Rev. Frank Hyatt Smith of Cambridge, charged with sending scurrilous postal cards to members of his congregation, has been set for Nov. 25 by the United States Court.

Fine Calendars for 1896.

The makers of calendars are in the field early this year with some very handsome designs. Brentano has published a "Trilby" calendar. On each of twelve sheets is a reproduction of one of Du Maurier's illustrations of his story.

Raphael Tuck & Sons have brought out a number of beautiful calendars. The embossed work and color printing are examples of the highest printers' art of to-day.

Tuesday, Nov. 19th.

Muslin and Cambric Gowns,
(Sailor Collar and Square Yoke),
85 cts.

Striped Taffeta Silk Skirts,
(Umbrella Shape, 3 yards wide, with deep Corded and Dust Ruffle),
$6.75.

Eider-down Dressing Sacques,
(Sailor Collar, bound with Satin Ribbon),
$1.95.

Eider-down Robes,
(bound with Satin Ribbon, finished with Silk Girdle),
$5.75.

Lord & Taylor,

Broadway & 20th St.

Lace Curtains.

Great sale of Brussels, Irish Points, Tambours, &c.,
At Lowest Prices in the City.
Special line of SASH CURTAINS, to close out, AT ABOUT COST.
HEAVY CURTAINS FOR PORTIERES!
French Velours, Satin Derbies, Tapestries and Brocades, in varied effects and latest colorings.

Fine Upholstered Furniture,

In suits and odd pieces, very rich, our own upholstering, at prices far below the usual for first-class work.

SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,

SIXTH AVE., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

IRONWORKERS ON STRIKE

One Thousand Men Go Out and More May Follow.

THEIR DEMANDS ON THE IRON LEAGUE

Work Suspended on Big Buildings in This City—Case Before the State Board of Arbitration—Mr. Cornell's Letter.

A building trades strike which, it is feared, may involve many thousands of men began yesterday by 1,000 men leaving work on twenty buildings in course of erection by J. B. & J. M. Cornell and by Milliken Brothers, in New-York and Brooklyn. These men are all housesmiths and structural and architectural ironworkers.

The Board of Walking Delegates of the building trades, which controls 60,000 building workmen, will, it is said, assist the housesmiths in bringing the strike to a successful issue by ordering sympathetic strikes on all big buildings in the city where ironwork is being put in.

Among the buildings deserted yesterday were Sigel & Cooper's, Sixth Avenue and Eighteenth Street; the Commercial Building, Broadway and Waverley Place; the Plye Building, King and West Streets; Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway; Grace Chapel, in Fourteenth Street; the power house of the Metropolitan Traction Company, in Twenty-sixth Street, between Lexington and Third Avenues; the building of Hearn & Sons, in Fourteenth Street; the Vanderbilt Clinic, at Sixtieth Street and Tenth Avenue; the extension to the Hotel Wadorf; William Street and Exchange Place; Leonard Street and Broadway; Ann Street and Broadway; Thirty-ninth Street and Broadway; the Roosevelt Hospital, at Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, and the Metropolitan Building, at Prince Street and Broadway.

This strike is the result of a contest which has been going on for some time between the housesmiths and structural ironworkers' union and the Iron League of manufacturers and contractors. A few years ago the former were well organized, and had at their back one of the strongest labor unions in the city. Then the manufacturers formed a combination, which had at its head J. M. Cornell of the firm of J. B. & J. M. Cornell, the biggest manufacturers of ironwork in the city, whose factory is at Twenty-sixth Street and Eleventh Avenue.

The housesmiths' organization was destroyed in about two years. The wages began to go down, and the housesmiths, who were earning $4 and $5 a day, received only $1.50 and $2.25 a day. The manufacturers' organization then began to relax a little, and the housesmiths again organized and formed a union, which numbers at present 2,500 members.

They formed an agreement and presented their demand last year to the Iron League, which refused to consider it. This year the union again presented its claims, but the Iron League would not receive a committee.

The Board of Walking Delegates of the Building Trades appealed to Bishop Potter, the President of the New-York Council of Mediation and Conciliation. Bishop Potter wrote to the Iron League, asking that the petitions of the housesmiths to have the dispute submitted to arbitration be granted. President Cornell, however, wrote to Bishop Potter, refusing this request.

The State Board of Arbitration, consisting of William Purcell of Rochester, Chairman; ex-Judge Gilbert Robertson of Troy, Edward Feeney of Brooklyn, and P. J. Madden, Secretary, met at the Murray Hill Hotel yesterday morning. Frank Loring represented the strikers. He had ordered the strike, he said, because the Iron League had refused to recognize the union, and had ignored their communications.

The demands of the men include eight hours per day work, full recognition of their union, double pay for overtime work, access of walking delegates to and general supervision of men while at work, and a fixed minimum scale of wages, ranging from $2.25 to $3.50 a day. Mr. Cornell did not appear at the meeting as requested.

The State Board of Arbitration, accordingly, sent him two letters. One was addressed to him as President of the firm, and the other as President of the Iron League.

Mr. Cornell sent two replies; one, as President of the Cornell Iron Company, said that the affairs of the firm in regard to the strike are now in the hands of the Iron League, and the other said that he would lay the communication before the meeting of the Iron League as soon as possible.

The strikers held a meeting in Clarendon Hall, where it was stated that Milliken Brothers had sent a request to the union that a committee should call on them and talk over the questions at issue.

NOTICE TO PUBLISHERS.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is now prepared to fill orders for composition on newspapers, books, pamphlets, or other publications at moderate rates.

Address PUBLISHER.

THE FIRE

IN OUR WHOLESALE HOUSE

ON NOVEMBER 5TH

Has interrupted our wholesale business. In consequence we have concluded to sell our immense stock of

FINE CLOTHING

FOR

Men, Boys, and Children

AT OUR RETAIL STORE,

Stewart Building,

Broadway and Chambers St.

In order to prepare for this

GIGANTIC SALE,

which will be by far the

Largest ever held in this city,

our Broadway and Chambers St. store will be closed to-day—Tuesday.

Sale Commences

To-morrow, Wednesday,

At 9 O'Clock A. M.,

At ONE-HALF

ORDINARY RETAILERS' PRICES.

OUR STANDING AND REPUTATION AS LEADING MANUFACTURERS OF THE BEST CLOTHING IS A GUARANTEE THAT EVERY GARMENT OFFERED AT THIS SALE IS OF THE HIGHEST STANDARD AND

ABSOLUTELY PERFECT

In Every Particular.

BIERMAN, HEIDELBERG & CO.

N. B.—All goods slightly damaged by water are on sale at our Retail Store, 194 Broadway, below Fulton Street, at

LESS THAN HALF.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Charity Organization Society appeals for $150 to complete a sum needed to put a man of eighty years into a home. The case is an affecting one of a single man who comes toward the end of a long and industrious life without means or relatives who can support him. His record is good, his poverty reflects no discredit on him, and he well deserves to have his old age provided for. Money for this object sent to the General Secretary of the society, United Charities Building, 105 East Twenty-second Street, will be promptly and publicly acknowledged.

—The Brooks Alumnae of the kindergarten department of the Teachers' College will give its annual tea party on Friday afternoon at 3 o'clock, at the college, One Hundred and Twentieth Street and Morningside Heights. There will be a sale of fancy and useful articles and home-made candy for the benefit of Brooks Alumnae kindergarten, parish house of St. Mary's Church, Lawrence Street, for the support of which the alumnae is responsible.

—Charles Grady, a suspect in the Pope murder case, was discharged in the Morrisania Police Court yesterday. He proved an alibi.

Brooklyn.

—In the Supreme Court, Brooklyn, before Justice Bartlett yesterday, the writ of certiorari sued out by the Edison Electric Illuminating Company to review the assessment of its personal property came up. Edward M. Shepard appeared for the company and said its assessed valuation last year was $300,000, while this year it was $1,070,650. The case was adjourned until to-day.

—Alderman Leich yesterday married two couples in the City Hall. They were Frank Sellmando, of 288 North Fifth Street, and Carmencita Napolitano of 226 North Fifth Street, and Camille Barth of 157 Greenpoint Avenue and Mary Patterson of 142 Stagg Street.

—Andrew Mitchell, the burglar who attempted to rob the house of Mrs. Caroline Barry on Clinton Avenue, and who has been found to be an escaped prisoner from Sing Sing, was taken there yesterday.

—Proceedings of a voluntary dissolution of the Grain Warehouse Company have been instituted in the Supreme Court, Brooklyn. It has no liabilities and has on deposit in the bank $5,800.

—Felix D. Flandereau of the Brooklyn Savings Bank was yesterday elected a member of the vestry of St. Ann's Protestant Episcopal Church.

—Five Chinamen were baptized and admitted to membership in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church on Sunday.

Long Island.

—The semi-annual meeting of the Queens County Parish Missionary Committees will be held Wednesday, in the rectory of the Church of the Redeemer, Astoria. The delegates will be welcomed by the Rev. Dr. Edmund D. Cooper, rector of the Church of the Redeemer, who was recently elected Archdeacon of Queens County. The business session will be followed by a number of missionary addresses.

—Through the efforts of the women residents of Millburn a fund was raised for the purchase and maintenance of street lamps, and the thoroughfares of the village are now passable at night. The men tried for several years to get together and raise the needed money, but never succeeded, and now there is talk of getting up a set of resolutions complimenting the women on their perseverance.

—Sixteen years ago burglars broke into the Westcott Express office at Far Rockaway. They carried off a small iron box used as a safe. A few days ago workmen, in excavating for a cellar on Cornaga Avenue, two blocks from the railroad station at Far Rockaway, unearthed the missing box. It was in a fair state of preservation.

—A bulldog on the schooner Kate Gannon jumped ashore at Cold Spring Harbor on Saturday and attacked a team of horses, fastening its teeth in the throat of one of them. The horse was thrown, the dog seized his leg, and did not release his hold until killed with a fowling piece.

—'Possums are robbing chicken coops at Bay Shore, and a dog owned by Walter Squires of that place is in great demand, it having killed five 'possums within five days.

—A convention of the Sunday schools in the towns of Islip and Babylon will be held in the Bay Shore Methodist Church on Thursday.

—Fire drill has been instituted in the Port Jefferson Union School.

Westchester County.

—A dramatic entertainment and tableaus will be given at the Pelham Manor Clubhouse, Pelham Manor, Friday evening, for the benefit of Christ Church, Pelham. The patronesses are Mrs. Frederic Allen, Mrs. John Cunningham Hazen, Mrs. C. D. Burrill, Mrs. John Munro, Mrs. William Emmet, and Mrs. Marion Story.

—The Four-Hour Club—a social organization—has been formed in New-Rochelle. It will meet the second and fourth Saturday evenings of each month during the Winter. William Laurence is President of the club and R. L. Skofield is Secretary. Each meeting of the club will be four hours long.

—The body of George H. Mosher was found on Sunday in the reservoir from which the house and barn of W. B. Dickerman are supplied with water. Is is supposed that he committed suicide. He was sunstruck last Summer.

—The newly organized Mount Kisco National Bank will be opened for business on Monday, Dec. 2. The stock is nearly all paid in. It will occupy temporary quarters until its own building is erected.

—Chairman F. M. Carpenter appointed yesterday the standing committees of the Westchester County Board of Supervisors and a special committee to audit supplies for the county jail.

—As the regular day for Surrogate Silkman to hold his court in Peekskill will this month fall on Thanksgiving Day, he will hold his court there on Dec. 5.

—The women of Trinity Church, Mount Vernon, will hold a Japanese bazaar Dec. 10, 11, and 12 for the organ fund of the church.

—The Mozart Club of Mount Vernon will give in January "The Pirates of Penzance." Rehearsals will begin this week.

California Blankets.

To-day several hundred pairs fine California Blankets, purchased so as to be placed on sale at lower prices than ever before.

Three grades at following prices:

Grade 1				
10-4	11-4	12-4	13-4	14-4
3.50	4.25	5.25	6.00	
Grade 2				
4.50	5.50	6.50	7.50	8.50
Grade 3				
5.50	6.50	7.50	8.75	10.00

James McCreery & Co.,

Broadway and 11th St.
Twenty-third Street.

Upholstery.

250 yards all silk Taffeta, 50 inches wide, for hangings and coverings, new patterns, $4.50 per yard; worth $10.00.

All silk Damask, 50 inches wide, suitable for draperies and coverings, $3.50 per yard; worth $7.00.

An assortment of Wool Tapestries, $2.25 per yard.

Embroidered silk plush Portieres, all colors, $60.00 per pair; worth $100.00.

50 pairs Tapestry Portieres, fringed, double-faced, new patterns and colors, $7.50 per pair.

Estimates given for re-upholstering Furniture.

James McCreery & Co.,

Twenty-third Street.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP

Tuesday
November 19-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Two
Pages 9-12

ART FOR CRIMINAL COURT

Edward E. Simmons's Decorations for Oyer and Terminer.

WORK OF MUNICIPAL ART SOCIETY

Three Large Panels on the Walls over the Judge's Bench—Dedication Exercises in the Courtroom.

The paintings that adorn the walls of the Court of Oyer and Terminer in the new Criminal Court Building, in Centre Street, were presented to the city yesterday afternoon by the Municipal Art Society with appropriate ceremonies, and an important art event was commemorated.

Justice Ingraham of the Supreme Court took his seat on the bench soon after 3 o'clock P. M., and Capt. Ricketts, the court crier, opened the court in the usual manner. The room was filled at the time by Judges, lawyers, city officials, members of the Municipal Art Society, and others. Justice Ingraham commended the society for the public-spirited work it had undertaken, and expressed his opinion that the decorations are appropriate and of great artistic merit. He then introduced Joseph H. Choate, who was to make the presentation speech.

MURAL DECORATION IN THE CRIMINAL COURT BUILDING.
The Municipal Art Society's Panel of Justice in the Oyer and Terminer Room.

Mr. Choate said it gave him great pleasure to speak on such a noble and patriotic occasion. A more beautiful courtroom, he said, he had not seen. The Judge on the bench, the prosecutor for the people, and those seeking justice, he said, could not fail to be impressed by the decorations. He gave a history of the society, and told of its aim—that of giving to the city appropriate decorations for its public buildings.

Municipal buildings, he said, should be a source of pride to the city, and he spoke of the City Hall as a structure that should be preserved for its beauty and the sake of old associations. "I hope, Mr. Mayor," he said, "that you will do all you can to preserve the old building."

The courtroom, he said, is where all the awful tragedies of the city are related, and where their dénouement is reached. There are arraigned the highwayman and the murderer. The very place smells of blood. But no matter how criminal the prisoner may be, he is worthy of the sympathy of humanity. In closing, Mr. Choate said:

"To you, Mr. Mayor, who incarnate in yourself the great virtues of the municipality, I take the greatest pleasure in presenting these decorations on behalf of the society."

When Mayor Strong arose to reply, he was greeted with applause. He referred to the stimulus the Centennial Exposition had given to art in this country. Artists come here now, he said, from all parts of the world to compete with Americans, and the latter are taking a foremost position in all artistic work. He accepted the decorations on behalf of the city.

Justice Ingraham then called upon William A. Coffin, who thanked the people for their generous support of the Municipal Art Society.

District Attorney John R. Fellows spoke on behalf of the State. He said he thought too much stress was sometimes laid upon republican simplicity, and he thought it would be an advantage if the Judges of criminal courts wore robes, so that added dignity, reverence, and respect for the laws might be evoked. Everything about the criminal courts, he said, should impress the beholder with the majesty of the law.

Justice Ingraham said he thought it important to surround the administration of the law with everything that would tend to create respect and love for the law.

The court then adjourned. A record of the proceedings will be spread upon the minutes of the court.

The Municipal Art Society decided in January, 1894, to raise a fund of $5,000 for the purpose of decorating the courtroom of Oyer and Terminer, in the new Criminal Court Building. The Executive Committee at that time consisted of Mayor Gilroy, ex officio; Richard M. Hunt, Cornelius Vanderbilt, Perry Belmont, William T. Evans, Cyrus J. Lawrence, J. Armstrong Chanler; the sculptors, Augustus St. Gaudens, John Q. A. Ward, Olin Warner; the painters, E. H. Blashfield, George H. Maynard, Will H. Low, and W. A. Coffin, together with other gentlemen.

A public competition was arranged, open to artists without distinction as to age or sex, and the jury appointed included J. F. Avery, Howard Russell Butler, Henry G. Marquand, Frank D. Millet, Louis C. Tiffany, George B. Post, and George W. Vanderbilt. There were three prizes, the commission with $500 on account, the second prize $200, and a third one of $100. At the exhibition of the sketches, held in April, 1894, at the gallery of the Fine Arts Society, an unexpectedly large number of designs was sent in, and the prize was awarded to Mr. Simmons on the first ballot, C. Y. Turner and Walter Shirlaw coming second and third, respectively. Among the other competing artists were Charles S. Reinhart, Ella F. Pell, Herbert Denman, Will H. Low, Frank Fowler, Albert Herter, and Mr. and Mrs. Prellwitz.

The society's completed work in the courtroom shows three panels directly behind the Judge's bench; all are recessed a few inches in the wall, and the centre one is framed in gold. This last THE NEW-YORK TIMES is enabled to present, in a black-and-white drawing. It represents Justice, in the shape of a stately, dignified figure, holding in one hand a crystal globe with a cross, while in the other are the scales. Above are two cherubs, with the arms of the State and city, and at her feet are two child figures, with the sword and the dove, condemnation and charity. Over the main figure is draped an American flag, always a difficult problem, but which the artist has treated with great dexterity. It may be mentioned that the painter's wife and two children were the originals for this group. On the side panels, to the right are the Three Fates; to the left, Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity.

The giving of this commission marks an epoch in the art history of this country. It was the first time that such a work was awarded for a public building, under proper auspices and with intelligent judgment, by men competent to act in such matters. The work was awarded to a man of prominence and standing in his profession, one who, by reason of training, experience, and unusual ability, was qualified in every way to carry out the plans of the society in the giving to the city of a dignified, artistic, and fitting decoration that would add to the credit of our municipality, and be a worthy beginning in an art way.

Mr. Simmons has fully justified these high expectations. He has composed, drawn, and painted an able decoration. He has kept to a harmonious scheme of color, and he has been entirely successful in subordinating his work to the requirements of the place. It is a fitting beginning, encouraging to the men who have given liberally to the project, educational to those who, up to this time, have not realized the possibilities of such work, intelligently executed, and there are in it elements of hope for the artists of this country, and incentives for future exertions.

Among those present at the exercises were Recorder Goff, Judges Fitzgerald, Allison, and Cowing, all the staff of the District Attorney, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus St. Gaudens, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Ewing, W. T. Evans, George B. Post, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Adams, C. Y. Turner, Perry Belmont, Henry Marquand, W. T. Evans, and Charles Pratt.

CHARGED WITH VOTING ILLEGALLY

Edwin F. Stafford Considered His Former Hotel His Home.

Edwin F. Stafford, formerly proprietor of the Stafford House, at Desbrosses and Washington Streets, was arrested yesterday on a warrant issued by Magistrate Kudlich, on a charge of having voted illegally last election from his old hotel.

Charles Acron, formerly manager for Stafford, is now serving a term of three years and ten months in State prison for forgery. Acron was also the prisoner's partner. Because of his partner's trouble, Stafford, on Oct. 26, transferred his place by power of attorney to Lawyer Henry E. Carey, and two days later he went to board at 113 East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street.

He registered and voted, however, from the Stafford House, in the Twentieth Election District of the First Assembly District. When arraigned before Magistrate Kudlich, in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon, he said he had consulted a number of his friends with regard to his right to vote from the Stafford House, and was told by them that, while his vote might be protested, they thought he had a right to do so, since he considered the Stafford House his home.

Stafford was paroled in the custody of his counsel until this morning, for examination.

JOHN A. SLEICHER BUYS A PAPER

New-York City Man Secures "The State" of Albany.

ALBANY, N. Y., Nov. 18.—The evening Republican newspaper, The State, passed today to the control of John A. Sleicher, the Supervisor of the New-York City Record. The State was started last July by Edwin Atwell, who secured The Evening Post, and merged it into his newspaper.

The State was started as an anti-Platt organ, but very shortly after its birth changed its course. It supported Orem E. Wilson, the independent Republican candidate for Mayor, during the last campaign.

Mr. Sleicher is in New-York, and Mr. Atwell is absent from the city, so that the basis of transfer cannot be positively stated. It is said on good authority, however, that Mr. Sleicher assumes all the secured liabilities, and that the transfer was at about $55,000.

The Irrawaddy Still on the Bar.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Nov. 18.—The steamer Irrawaddy was not pulled off the beach to-day, owing to the weight in her hold. The tugs worked at her for several hours this morning and succeeded in getting her bow over the bar. Her stern, however, is deeply imbedded in the sand. Tons of asphalt were thrown overboard to-day. The wrecking company feels confident that the vessel will be floated soon.

COMPLAIN OF MILK RATES

Inter-State Commission Hearing Case of Producers' Association.

CHARGES OF RAILROADS IN QUESTION

Contention Is that Shippers Must Pay Same Toll on Long and Short Hauls—Claim Made by Lawyer Choate.

The Inter-State Commerce Commission, consisting of Col. William R. Morrison of Illinois, Judson C. Clements of Georgia, Martin A. Knapp of New-York, and James D. Yeomans of Iowa, convened in Room 73 of the Federal Building, in this city, yesterday, to investigate the complaints of the Milk Producers' Protective Association. This body, which is composed of farmers in Orange, Sullivan, Ulster, Dutchess, and other near-by milk-producing counties, was represented by the firm of Evarts, Choate & Beaman.

The first day's session was devoted entirely to Mr. Choate's opening remarks and the examination of C. B. Chamberlain, General Freight Agent of the New-York Lake Erie and Western Railroad. William V. Rowe, assistant counsel, conducted the examination. The railroads represented in the defense by counsel were the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western, the New-York Central and Hudson River, West Shore, Lehigh Valley, Ulster and Delaware, New-York, Lake Erie and Western, New-York, New-Haven and Hartford, Delaware and Hudson Canal Company, Albany and Susquehanna, Lehigh and New-England, New-York, Ontario and Western, New-York, Susquehanna and Western, and Lehigh and Hudson.

The gist of the complaint of the milk dealers is that the shipper living twenty-five miles from New-York pays the same freight rate as the shipper living 300 miles distant. The plaintiffs claim that this shows a discrimination, to the disadvantage of the man with the short haul, in the law regulating inter-State commerce.

The same question was argued before the Inter-State Commission in 1887, when Col. Morrison, the present Chairman, was one of the commission, and it was decided that there was no discrimination in rates beyond what was sufficient to make up for the extra service in shipping milk.

The present rates charged by all railroads with terminals at Weehawken, Hoboken, and Jersey City, Mr. Choate pointed out, are 32 cents for 40 quarts of milk, and 50 cents for 40 quarts of cream, including the return of the empty cans. These same rates are also charged between local stations, however short the distance, and also for any sized cans of less than forty quarts capacity, and for forty-quart cans, whether they are full or contain any quantity less than their full capacity. These are the prevailing rates for all distances from points upward of 300 miles from the terminal station on the New-Jersey shore. Mr. Choate said:

"Besides the railroads having these New-Jersey terminals, there are four other roads bringing milk to the New-York market—the Harlem, the New-York and Putnam, the Long Island, and the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford. The latter's rates are, however, only 25 cents per forty-quart can, and, unlike the other roads, it makes a difference in rate between forty, thirty, and twenty quart cans, and makes an increased charge for milk and cream in bottles. This charge of 25 cents is also uniform for milk, cream, and buttermilk. The uniform rate on the other three roads is, we believe, 30 cents.

"The rates of all other railroads carrying milk to the larger distributing centres of the country, such as Chicago, Boston, and Philadelphia, which receive milk over inter-State lines, are not only less than these rates by a very large percentage, but are all graduated in accordance with the distance from the common terminal. On many of these roads, too, the service is infinitely superior to that rendered by the defendants."

Mr. Choate then said he would point out the "painful inconsistencies" in the milk rates. The first was that the same price is charged for carrying forty quarts of milk 25 miles as for 300 miles, and that the rate is the same though the can contains any quantity less than forty quarts. Again, the rates are the same for forty quarts of bottled milk or cream, although the bottled product is contained in three and a third wooden cases, of 12 bottles each, weighing, respectively, about 70 pounds, and in the aggregate 250 pounds. The rate on buttermilk is the same as the rate on milk, although the value of milk is ten times greater than that of buttermilk. The rate on butter, shipped in the same cars, butter being worth twenty times as much as milk, is only a little more than one-half the rate on milk.

"Although the railroad," said the lawyer, "carries 100 pounds of milk when placed in glass bottles in uncovered wooden cases for 14 cents, as against a charge of 32 cents for 100 pounds of milk freight in tin cans, the labor involved in loading and unloading the bottled milk is very much greater than that involved in the reception and delivery of milk in cans."

"The question," said Mr. Choate, "then resolves itself into plain mental arithmetic. If the railroads can afford to carry 100 pounds of milk for 14 cents a distance of 300 miles, for how much can it afford to carry 100 pounds of milk in a tin can a distance of 50 miles? This presentation of the question is made by the railroad's own practice and custom in its traffic."

Mr. Choate dwelt at some length on the question of extra service on the part of the railroads, concluding this phase of the question by saying that his clients were perfectly willing to make compensation for this on a graduated scale, and on the basis of cost and profit. He quoted from the inter-State commerce reports to show that "agricultural products can bear only the lowest possible rate which is reasonable." The milk traffic, owing to its constancy and regularity, he thought, should be entitled to special favor.

Many nearby milk producing farms, he said, had been abandoned within the last few years because the farmers could not afford to sell their milk at the very low rate at which dealers are able to purchase the cheaper Western milk produced by much cheaper lands at those more distant points. The combination of the railroads to maintain a rate, he said, had killed all competition, and the poor farmer was at the mercy of "those Leviathans, whose jaws were to be pried open by the book of the commission."

"As to this question of extra cost," said Mr. Choate, in concluding, "we may take the exhibit made by the Susquehanna Road in the Shawnee case as an example. It was found in that case that the total expense of a round trip of a milk train was $141.65, while the cost of an ordinary freight train for the same trip, computed on the same basis, is $128.25. This leaves an extra expense involved in the conduct of this milk traffic of $15.40 per round trip, which for 365 days in the year would amount to $1,292. Taking the total cost of the Susquehanna train per day at $141.65, as stated, we find the total yearly cost for 365 days to be $51,702.25. It appears that the total earnings of that train as stated in that case were $196,197.88, which would leave a total profit of $144,495.13, or a little less than 300 per cent. The foundation stone upon which all railroad rates must be constructed is the cost of service, as inevitably dependent upon the length of the haul. This is the petitioner's sole general contention."

Mr. Chamberlain, called as a witness, though Commercial Freight Manager of the Erie Road, knew little or nothing of the milk traffic. For three hours Mr. Lowe and Frank B. Jennings, the latter being counsel for the Erie, fired questions at the witness, without obtaining any testimony of weight.

The commission adjourned to meet this morning at 10 o'clock.

William H. Porter Injured.

William H. Porter, Vice President of the Chase National Bank, is confined to his home as the result of a visit to the new Clearing House building in Cedar Street, Saturday. While examining a room on the top floor he stepped in a hole that had been covered with paper, falling to the next floor. He struck on his shoulders. One side of his body was badly bruised, his right wrist was broken, and he received a severe cut over one eye. It is thought he will be kept indoors for a week.

UPPER BERTHS MAY BE CHEAPER

PLAN TO GRADE COST OF RAILWAY SLEEPING.

Lower Berths in Demand, and, It Is Thought, Should Cost More—Women Generally Averse to Climbing.

James R. Wood, the General Passenger Agent of the Pennsylvania Railroad, has held for a long time that the rates for upper berths in Pullman sleeping cars should be less than those for lower berths.

Mr. Wood, two weeks ago, sent a private letter to each of the General Passenger Agents of all the big roads in the United States which use Pullman cars, asking them for a frank expression of their views.

Mr. Wood, in his letter, discussed the question at some length, pointing out that as long as the same rates are charged for upper and lower berths, there will always be dissatisfaction.

Every one, according to Mr. Wood, prefers a lower to an upper berth. As soon as the lower berths on a train are all disposed of there is constant grumbling on the part of passengers who are forced to put up with upper berths. This often makes for railway officials, who are wholly blameless in the matter, a certain amount of unpopularity.

It is even worse, as Mr. Wood says in his circular, when women are the passengers to be considered. Most women find it difficult to climb into an upper berth; many will not travel in an upper berth in any circumstances, and all of them feel less trepidation when they have a lower berth.

To meet all objections, Mr. Wood suggests that a difference in price between upper and lower berths would cause passengers who wished to save money to take an upper berth in preference to a lower one. This, by filling up the train more evenly, would leave more lower berths at the disposal of those who would not think it extravagant to incur additional expense.

The adoption of this plan would also relieve railroad officials from the unpopularity under which they now suffer, because they could have no hand in the distribution of berths when passengers made their own choice.

A copy of this circular was seen in the hands of a General Passenger Agent of a trunk line yesterday in New-York City by a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES, though every other General Passenger Agent approached denied even the existence of such a document, so far as his knowledge went.

At the same time it was learned that in a general way the passenger agents were anxious to see a scheme of differential rates for upper and lower berths on Pullman cars go into effect. The actual premium on lower berths, though not expressed in money hitherto, has long been a grievance with General Passenger Agents. Independent of the policy of the roads which these agents represent, they would be glad to join in any movement which has the faintest prospect of success in making upper and lower berths equally desirable when the gauge of cost is applied.

Whether Mr. Wood has received any replies to his circular letter yet is not known, but it may be stated that several will be sent to him in due time.

The differential schedule, which seems to meet with most favor in the eyes of general passengers, is one of 25 per cent. in favor of upper berths. For example, the charge for either an upper or lower berth from New-York to Chicago is at present $5. Under the proposed system, a lower berth would remain at $5, while an upper one would only cost $3.75.

Gen. Porter, the Vice President of the Pullman Palace Car Company, when seen yesterday at the Mills Building, professed the most entire ignorance of the whole matter. Gen. Porter said he did not think it was likely that any such scheme was afoot, although it might be, as such questions were always referred to the Chicago headquarters of the company, and the officers who are in New-York have little or no jurisdiction in such matters.

LIBERTY DEAR TO PRISONER VINTON

Jumped from an Elevated Railway Station, but Was Caught.

Eugene Vinton, a bartender, employed by Theodore Mosser, Manager of the Lorens lodging house in West Broadway, stole $119.08 from the safe Nov. 8 and fled.

Vinton was arrested yesterday at his home, 406 West Thirty-fourth Street, and Central Office Detective Rogers took him to the Thirty-fourth Street Station of the Ninth Avenue Elevated Railroad to go down town. Vinton's wife followed, and they were on the platform when Vinton asked permission to speak to his wife.

Rogers consented, but when he allowed his prisoner to step aside Vinton sprang over the platform railing to the sidewalk. Rogers followed, climbing down an iron column, and caught Vinton, who was hobbling off, having sprained his ankle. He was taken to Headquarters in a cab.

He was arraigned in court in the afternoon and sent to the prison ward at Bellevue Hospital.

To Enforce Law Against Fruit Skins.

Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring yesterday issued a statement calling attention to the fact that Bridget Murphy, forty-six years old, of 237 Front Street, died from a fall after slipping on a banana skin, and to the fact that the city ordinances provide for the punishment of any storekeeper or stand keeper who permits orange peel, banana skins, fruit, or other substances to be thrown into the street. Col. Waring says that he will call on the police to enforce the law.

THE DEATH OF SAMUEL BARTON

He Had Been Closely Identified with Vanderbilt Family Affairs—Was an Author, Too.

Word of the death of Samuel Barton, in his apartments at the Dakota, Saturday evening, caused many expressions of regret in the financial district yesterday. Mr. Barton appeared in Wall Street only seldom since he retired from the brokerage firm of Work, Davis & Barton, in 1883. When he re-entered business, in 1885, with the firm of J. W. Davis & Co., he located himself in the firm's up-town office, near the Grand Central Station. The Vanderbilt business was planned and engineered there. On this account he was always recognized down town as an influential factor in the security market.

A natural aptitude for financial undertaking had been developed by the training Mr. Barton received as the broker for his uncle, Commodore Vanderbilt, and he was successful in almost everything to which he applied himself. An instance of his skill was furnished a few years ago when he acquired for the Vanderbilts 40,000 shares of Delaware, Lackawanna and Western stock. This stock was always supposed to be closely held, and small purchases would make its price shoot upward. Mr. Barton bought 40,000 shares in open market so quietly that the sale of such a quantity was not suspected until it had been made, and the advance in price was scarcely noticeable. On the announcement that the transfer was about to be made in the company's books the stock jumped upward 30 points.

Mr. Barton was born on Staten Island in 1827. His father, Col. Samuel Barton, represented the First District in Congress from 1838 until 1844. His mother was a sister of Commodore Vanderbilt. Mr. Barton was graduated from Harvard Law School, and entered the law office of Barlow, Shipman, & Larocque. He had not been long engaged there when Commodore Vanderbilt, with whom he was a favorite, made him cashier of the Atlantic Steamship Company, a position he held until the sale of that property to the Pacific Mail Company. Then he became the Commodore's broker, and so deported himself that the Commodore named him as one of the executors of his estate.

He was the trusted adviser of Commodore Vanderbilt's descendants, thus representing three generations of that family in financial operations. He served as Director in the various Vanderbilt enterprises, including the railroad lines, the Lincoln Bank, the Lincoln Safe Deposit Company, and the Brooklyn Storage and Warehouse Company. His personality was engaging, and he had a large and valuable acquaintance. Literature interested him. He wrote a book called "The Battle of the Swash," which exposed the weakness of our coast defenses and commanded the attention of military men. His widow and a son, Vanderbilt, survive him. Funeral services will be held at 10 o'clock this morning at the Dakota. Burial will be on Staten Island.

PERJURY TO HELP HOLMES

Attorney Shoemaker Ordered Under Arrest by the Court.

TRAPPED BY THE PUBLIC PROSECUTOR

Arguments for a New Trial Interrupted by Startling Developments—The Prisoner Showing the Effect of Confinement.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 18.—The argument for a new trial for the convicted murderer, H. H. Holmes, was heard to-day, in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, and this remarkable case furnished another sensation.

One of the counsel for the prisoner produced an affidavit in court alleging that Pietzel contemplated suicide.

District Attorney Graham proved the affidavit to be false, and showed that Mr. Shoemaker, the attorney for Holmes, who offered it, had paid the woman who swore to it $20 for doing so.

Shoemaker was so overcome by this exposure that he could make no explanation, and at the conclusion of the argument he was held in $1,500 bail by the Court to answer to the charge of subornation of perjury.

Holmes was in court during the argument. He has failed perceptibly in looks since his trial. He has lost the prison bleach which paled his cheek, and a hectic flush has taken its place. His eyes were bloodshot, and dark rings around them told of anxious days and nights. His manner was not as cool and unconcerned as it was during his trial, and he showed an almost feverish interest in the proceedings. As formerly, however, he retained his self-possession and took notes of the District Attorney's argument, and prompted his lawyer during his address.

The argument consumed the entire day, and the Court reserved its decision, but from the questions asked by the Judges it seems certain a new trial will be refused.

In asking for a new trial, Mr. Shoemaker presented an alleged affidavit by Blanche Hannigan. In the affidavit the witness swore that she kept a cigar store on Callowhill Street, near the house where Pietzel was killed, that she knew Pietzel, and that he told her that he intended to commit suicide.

District Attorney Graham asked that the witness be called to the stand, and Mr. Shoemaker replied that he did not know where she was. Then Mr. Graham called a private detective named Swetzler to the stand. The detective testified that Shoemaker, weeks ago, had written the affidavit and had given him $20 to pay some one to swear to it.

Then Detective Geyer was called, and he testified that Swetzler had shown him the affidavit before it was signed.

A woman was called to the stand who said she was the "Blanche Hannigan" who signed the affidavit. She swore that she knew nothing about the statements in the affidavit. Her name, instead of being Hannigan, was Rhea, and she is the matron in the Fourth Police District. It was at the suggestion of Detective Geyer that she went with Swetzler to Shoemaker and impersonated "Blanche Hannigan." Shoemaker gave her $20 and took her before a notary public and she swore to the statement.

This astonishing testimony, that seemed to clearly point to a perjured affidavit, evidently surprised the Court, and when Shoemaker attempted to make some confused statement, Judge Thayer suggested to him that his greatest safety lay in silence.

Mr. Rotan, Holmes's other attorney, stated to the Court that he knew nothing of the affidavit, and then he began the argument for a new trial. The principal reasons for asking for the trial are that the District Attorney influenced the jury in introducing evidence showing that the children were killed by Holmes; that the defense was not ready to proceed, and that the Court erred on a number of points in the trial.

Mr. Rotan argued for an hour and fifty minutes, and District Attorney Graham replied. In his argument, Mr. Rotan had dwelt upon the inadmissibility of the evidence of Miss Yoke, on the ground that the Commonwealth had not clearly shown she was not the prisoner's wife, and that, therefore, she was not a competent witness.

Mr. Graham reproduced the prisoner's letters to the Willamette (Ill.) wife, acknowledging the ceremony of marriage, and then put in evidence a record from the Chicago courts of an application for a divorce filed by Holmes, asking for a separation from his real wife, who lives in Gilmerton, N. H. He also produced an affidavit from this wife that, while making the now famous journey with Mrs. Pietzel and Miss Yoke, Holmes came to see her, and resumed his relations as a husband with her.

In concluding his argument, Mr. Rotan asked the Court to take particular note in its decision of the medical evidence offered at the trial, which, he contended, was incomplete and inconclusive.

Judge Thayer replied that the Court would consider this phase of the case especially, as requested by Mr. Rotan.

Then Judge Thayer, addressing Mr. Shoemaker, told him that he had a most unpleasant duty to perform. He said that, in view of the use Mr. Shoemaker made of the affidavit he presented in court this morning, the Court had no alternative but to hold him in $1,500 bail for subornation of perjury.

Mr. Shoemaker stood pallid and nerveless while Judge Thayer was speaking, and when the Court had finished he made an effort to say something, but his voice choked, and he sat down silently.

Shoemaker procured bail, but refused to make any statement in regard to the affidavit. He would only say that it was a most cruel and unexpected development to him, and that he understood his whole professional career was at stake. Mr. Rotan, Mr. Shoemaker's colleague, was greatly worried over the affair, as he feared it would reflect upon him, but, as it was clearly shown in court this morning that he had no hand in procuring the affidavit, the bench of Judges exonerated him from blame. Mr. Rotan expressed the opinion that Shoemaker would be able to establish his innocence of any guilty intent, and that he fell into a trap that was set for him.

SENTENCE OF DEBS'S FOLLOWERS STANDS

The Supreme Court Upholds the Decision in the Case of Strikers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The conviction and sentence of W. H. Clune, Isaac Ross, and Philip Stanwood in the United States court for the Southern District of California were affirmed to-day by the Supreme Court of the United States, the opinion being read by Justice Brewer.

The appellants were local officers in Los Angeles of the American Railway Union and were indicted for conspiracy to obstruct the mails on the Southern Pacific Railway at the time of the great railroad strike in the Summer of 1894. They were sentenced by Judge Ross to imprisonment in the county jail at Los Angeles for eighteen months, and appealed from that judgment.

The only question of law considered by the court was one raised in the argument of the case, that it was incompetent for Congress to impose a heavier penalty for conspiracy to commit a crime than that imposed for the commission of the crime itself. This, Judge Brewer said, was incorrect; the power exists to separate the conspiracy from the crime itself and to affix distinct and independent penalties to each. There was no error in the trial of the convicted men, and the judgment of the court below was affirmed.

Narrowly Escaped Being Lynched.

POINT PLEASANT, N. J., Nov. 18.—Reilly Johnson, who is accused of frightening young girls, came near being lynched here Saturday night. Johnson was arrested Friday night and Saturday morning Justice Allen released him on bail. The accused man feared the crowd, and took refuge in the Justice's house. A mob gathered and threatened to lynch Johnson. The Prosecutor of the Pleas and the Sheriff were summoned and Johnson was taken in a carriage to Toms River Jail and locked up. He is also accused of trying to bribe witnesses.

Mr. Brookfield Not Going South.

In consequence of Gen. C. H. T. Collis's illness, Commissioner Brookfield of the Department of Public Works said yesterday that he would have to abandon his contemplated trip to the Atlanta Exposition.

HARRISON'S TRIBUTE TO JACKSON

A Letter Regarding the Judge's Nomination to the Supreme Bench Read at the Memorial Service in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—At the adjourned meeting of the Bar of the Supreme Court of the United States this morning Secretary Olney presided and James H. McKenny, Clerk of the Court, acted as Secretary. Assistant Attorney General Dickinson, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, appointed at the meeting Oct. 14, reported resolutions expressing the high esteem of the Bar of the Supreme Court for the late Associate Justice Howell Edmonds Jackson of Tennessee. The resolutions were accompanied by a long biographical preamble.

Remarks were also made by Secretary Olney, Assistant Attorney General Dickinson, W. A. Maury, ex-Assistant Attorney General, and by Harold C. Underwood of Wisconsin.

In the course of his remarks Mr. Maury read a letter from President Harrison to Justice Jackson. It was as follows:

EXECUTIVE MANSION,
WASHINGTON, Feb. 4, 1893.

Howell E. Jackson, Nashville, Tenn.:

My Dear Sir: I have your telegram thanking me for sending your name to the Senate for the vacant position on the Supreme Bench. My acquaintance with you in the Senate and the information I have had since from the bar of your circuit, gave me, I thought, the needed assurance that you would exercise the duties of this very high and responsible office with industry, fidelity, and patriotism.

I have never believed in a partisan judiciary. Only politics in the larger sense should have anything to do with such appointments. I would not, of course, appoint to the Supreme Bench a man who held views of the Constitution and of the powers of the General Government that I thought subverted or diminished those necessary powers.

I have believed from my knowledge of you and representations of others that you were a believer in the Nation, and did not sympathize with the opinion that a United States Marshal was an alien officer, or that election frauds or any other infraction of the Federal statutes were deserving of aught but indignant condemnation and punishment.

I know you to be conscientious and industrious Judge and a God-fearing man; and, if the Senate shall ratify your nomination, I do not fear that any passing criticisms which have fallen upon me for your selection will endure.

I have been most sincerely desirous of obliterating all sectional divisions; have not been oblivious to the difficulties under which the South has labored, but have been always most insistent that everybody must obey the law, and must yield to every other man his rights under the law.

With very great personal respect, and with the best wishes for your happiness and usefulness, I am, sincerely your friend,

BENJAMIN HARRISON.

The resolutions were adopted, and will be presented to the Supreme Court of the United States by Attorney General Harmon next Monday.

KILLED BY TROLLEY; MURDERED

DISTRICT ATTORNEY BACKUS'S STERN PLAN.

Mayor Schieren's Draft of Fender Ordinance for Brooklyn Referred to Aldermen's Railroad Committee.

At the meeting of the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen yesterday Mayor Schieren presented the draft of a new fender ordinance in order to overcome the difficulties suggested in the recent decision by Justice Neu.

The ordinance is as follows:

Section 1. On and after the first day of January, eighteen hundred and ninety-six, every car operated by electric power upon the surface railroads in the City of Brooklyn shall have attached thereto a fender in front of the front platform of said car, which shall be deemed to be the platform at the end of the car in the direction in which such car shall be traveling. Each of such fenders shall be not less than 5 feet in width and of such construction and so attached that it will project from a point (4 inches or thereabout from the dashboard, and 6 inches or thereabout higher than the floor of said platform) outward not less than 4 feet and down to within 8 inches or thereabout of the rails, and the body of said fender shall consist of rope, wire, rubber, or other flexible netting. And that on and after that date no surface railroad company in the City of Brooklyn so operating its cars by electric power shall operate any of said cars upon any street or avenue in said city without a fender attached thereto in the manner and of the kind and character above provided.

Sec. 2. Any company operating any of its cars in violation of the provisions of this ordinance shall be subject to a penalty of one hundred dollars for each car so operated, for each day or part of day such car shall be operated.

Alderman Walkley spoke in favor of the ordinance and Alderman Clark said that when Foster L. Backus became District Attorney, on Jan. 1 next, he would have all persons who killed people by the trolley indicted for murder. He claimed that the entire fault was due to the District Attorney's failure to prosecute the offenders.

Alderman Cohn was in favor of adhering to the old ordinance, and, turning to the board in his characteristic manner, said:

"Why don't you talk out like men, and not like monkeys?"

The ordinance was referred to the Railroad Committee.

Alderman Cohn's motion that the Corporation Counsel be instructed to appeal from the decision of Justice Neu in the fender case was carried.

MAY BE TRIED BY COURT-MARTIAL

The Supreme Court Makes an Important Ruling Regarding Naval Officers.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—The Supreme Court of the United States to-day reversed the order of Judge Hughes of the Federal court for the Eastern District of Virginia, releasing James Van Vranken from the custody of John F. McGlensil, an officer of the United States Navy.

Van Vranken was clerk of Paymaster Bellows, who had been found guilty by naval court-martial of converting to his own use $1,223 of the funds intrusted to the Paymaster and sentenced to imprisonment for a year.

Judge Hughes released Van Vranken, holding that he was amenable to the civil courts for his crime and not to the naval. This position, the Supreme Court said, in the case of Johnson vs. Sayre, involving precisely the same state of facts, was incorrect, and reversed the order of the release.

In the meantime, however, Van Vranken, it is said, has taken himself out of the jurisdiction of the naval authorities.

W. B. RIDENOUR MAY RESIGN

But the Accused Principal Has a Sway in the Brooklyn Board of Education.

William B. Ridenour, Principal of Brooklyn Public School No. 43, who had serious charges preferred against him, and who was exonerated in star chamber proceedings by the Teachers' Committee, has a sway in the Brooklyn Board of Education, as the members have refused to take the matter up.

The case was to be considered at an adjourned meeting of the board yesterday, but when the meeting was called, H. W. Maxwell offered a resolution that in the interest "of perfect and complete harmony" the board adjourn to meet at the call of the Chair, which was adopted.

This action was taken after a secret conference regarding the matter. It is said that the outcome of it is that Mr. Ridenour is to be leniently treated, and that his resignation will be forwarded to the board within three days, in return for such considerate action.

The City Record Printing.

Bids for printing The City Record next year were opened yesterday by the Board of City Record. There were four bidders, the Martin B. Brown concern, Wynkoop, Hallenbeck & Crawford, Edward O. Jenkins's Son, and the State Printing and Publishing Company, which was represented by William McMurtrie Speer of The Albany Argus. The Brown concern was the lowest bidder, and will probably be awarded the contract to-day. The aggregate bid of the successful bidder will be about $62,000, or nearly $10,000 lower than it was last year.

Fate of Little Boatman Miller.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Nov. 18.—Charles Miller, ten years old, of 180 East Fourth Street, was drowned in a pond on Hayward Street this afternoon. The boy and three companions were paddling around the pond in an old rowboat. They used two pieces of wood for oars. Miller dropped one of the paddles and in reaching for it fell overboard.

PLAZA AND ELECTRICITY

Brooklyn Bridge Trustees About Went Up the Hill and Down.

MAYOR SCHIEREN LOUD IN PROTEST

Wanted Privilege for Heights Railroad Company—Competitive Probation for New Switching Power.

The Trustees of the Brooklyn Bridge met yesterday afternoon to decide what system of electricity should be adopted for switching trains at both ends of the bridge, and also to settle the vexed question of whether street railroad tracks should be allowed on the Plaza or not, and if allowed, under what conditions.

The consideration of the question of electric switching was promptly adjourned for at least two months, in order to permit the competing companies to see what they could do with one experimental train apiece on a month's trial.

The future of the Plaza was not discussed, as this business was adjourned for two weeks, in spite of a vigorous protest from Mayor Schieren.

All the Trustees, except Mayor Strong and Controller Fitch, were present. The Executive Committee submitted a report which it had received from Chief Engineer Martin on the electric-switching project.

This report stated that three companies had put in bids, of which one was not considered because it did not represent a system that was in practical use. The other two bids were from the Westinghouse Manufacturing Company and the General Electric Company.

As these bids were based upon widely differing estimates of the quantity of power which would be required to do the work, Chief Engineer Martin recommended that both companies be allowed to equip one train each, work it for a month, and then prepare estimates based upon actual cost as ascertained.

Chief Engineer Martin's recommendations were unanimously adopted by the Trustees, and a representative of the General Electric Company, who was present, declared that his company would be very much pleased to accept the terms proposed.

It was explained after the meting was over that each company would place a continuous current motor of about 200 horse power in one of the regular cars of a train. The trolley at present used for supplying electric light to the trains on the bridge would also convey the power for the motors.

The chief gain in time by electric switching would arise from the fact that the motor would be on the train, and that no engine would, therefore, have to back down and be coupled. It was also said that an electric motor would get up a high rate of speed sooner than a steam locomotive. The gain by the absence of noise and cinders has long been apparent.

The consideration of the plaza question was opened by the reading of long legal opinions from Bergen & Dykman, and from James C. Carter on the power of the Trustees to execute a valid lease to street railway companies which wanted to lay down their tracks on the plaza, and pay an annual rental for the privilege.

Bergen & Dykman, after a full review of all the authorities, gave it as their opinion that the Trustees might legally execute a lease of any part of the plaza for use by street railroads.

James C. Carter was more guarded in his opinion, saying that he thought that the Trustees had no power to grant exclusive privilege to any one street railroad company, but the Trustees might either lay down tracks themselves, licensing the street railroad companies to run over them, or that they might allow the railroad companies to lay down the tracks, and retain the management and control of them, as if the work had been done by their orders.

After the legal opinions had been read, Trustee Henriques moved that the matter be adjourned for two weeks, so that the Executive Committee might have time to draw up resolutions in accordance with Mr. Carter's opinion. He also said that he made this request in accordance with the wish of Mayor Strong.

As President Howell was about to put the question, Mayor Schieren rose, and in a very excited manner, said:

"I protest against this. I protest against having this resolution put. I am here to decide the matter of giving the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company the plaza to-day. The people have been fooled long enough and the question should be decided at once and not put off any longer."

Controller Palmer said that he understood the adjournment was made at the

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

London's Difficulties Exerting an Adverse Influence Here.

PRICES CLOSE GENERALLY LOWER

Operations Almost Entirely Professional—Manhattan, Western Union, and Tobacco Notably Weak—Gold Exports.

MONDAY—P. M.

Professional traders were responsible for the movement in to-day's market, commission house orders being few and far between. London sold its specialties with considerable freedom, notably Louisville and Nashville and St. Paul. The London market was depressed, every appearance of strength being used to sell the stocks carried for houses which were assisted over the late settlement.

Strenuous efforts to advance Burlington were partly successful in the early trading, but the improvement was lost in the afternoon, and the stock closed practically unchanged. The increase of $288,159 in St. Paul's earnings for the second week in November was not reflected in a corresponding improvement in the stock. Western Union was notably weak on the decision of the United States Supreme Court, annulling the contract with the Union Pacific Company and directing the latter company to operate the telegraph lines on its system. Manhattan after early strength declined to 98¾, and closed at 99. The movement was due entirely to the operations of traders who for the moment seem disposed to follow the lead of a prominent bear operator.

The exchange situation was somewhat disappointing, quotations remaining at the highest point. There were, however, no engagements of gold for shipment to-morrow, but the selling of cables in round amounts led to the conclusion that exports will be made between now and Saturday; in fact, one house has determined to send $1,000,000, probably on Wednesday. The news from London was not reassuring. Stock carried for firms which were assisted over the recent settlement is hanging over the market, awaiting liquidation, and, until it is absorbed, that centre is not likely to do much in advancing prices here.

Tobacco was the most active stock of the industrial group, and it was weak. It was sold in anticipation of action by the Attorney General of this State adverse to the trust. In the first hour the stock sold at 85¾, then declined to 85¼, and closed at 86⅝, a net loss of 1⅝ points. Sugar moved between 101¼ and 99⅞, and closed at 100⅝, a net gain of ¼. Other industrials were quiet and fractionally lower:

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were at 1½@2 per cent. The last loan was made at 1½ per cent.

Time money was in good supply, but the demand was light. Rates were at 2 per cent. for 30 days, 2½ per cent. for 60 days, 3 per cent. for 90 days and four months, and 3½ per cent. for six months.

Commercial paper quiet. Quotations were 4@4½ per cent. for 60 to 90 days' indorsements, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' acceptances, 4½@5 per cent. for four months' single names of the highest class, and 5@5¼ per cent. for six months' single names of the same grade.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $88,236,590; balances, $5,716,224; Sub-Treasury debit balances, $449,149.

Money on call in London, ¾@1 per cent.; open market rate of discount, 1⅛ per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was firm. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for 60 days and $4.90 for demand. Actual sales were at $4.87⅜@$4.88 for 60-day bills, $4.89¼@$4.89½ for demand, $4.89½@$4.89¾ for cable transfers, and $4.86¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16⅞ for long and 5.15 for short, reichsmarks at 95¼ and 95 11-16, and guilders at 40¼@40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—60 premium. Boston—Par. San Francisco—Sight, 1-16 premium; telegraphic, ⅛ premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 50 discount; bank, par. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, one-eighth of 1 per cent. premium up to $5,000; one-tenth of 1 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 67¼@67¾. There were no sales.

The commercial price of bar silver was 67¼c per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 54c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 11-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$73,087,348
Imports for the same period	25,099,332
Net exports	$47,988,011
Net exports to date, 1894	66,377,544
Net exports to date, 1893	11,707,107
Net exports to date, 1892	51,657,364

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil	⅝
Bay State Gas	2⅝
Car, Pacific	¾
N. J. Central	1
United States Leather pf	1

DECLINED.

American Tobacco	1⅝
Col. Fuel & Iron	⅝
Col., H. V. & Toledo pf	2
Delaware & Hudson	⅝
Delaware, Lackawanna & West.	1⅝
Louisville & Nashville	¾
Manhattan	2
Minn. Iron	1
N. Y., L. E. & W. 2d in. pf.	¾
P., C. C. & St. L. pf	¾
U. S. Cordage gtd t. r.	¾
Western Union	1¾

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were very dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

American Cotton Oil 8s	1
Bur., C. R. & Nor. 1st	1
Bur. C. R. & Nor. col. t. r. 5s	1
Sav. & West. 1st	1

DECLINED.

Erie 1st cn.	2
Manhattan cn. 4s	1
Ore. S. L. & U. N. cn., t. r.	1

Government bonds were firm. The sales were: $1,000 4s, 1907, registered, at 111¾; $10,000 do, coupon, at 112⅛, and $10,000 5s, coupon, at 116¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	97	...
4s, r., 1907	111⅝	112¼
4s, c., 1907	112	112½
4s, r., 1925	121¾	121⅝
4s, c., 1925	121¾	121¾
5s, r., 1904	116	116¼
5s, c., 1904	115	116½
Currency 6s, 1896	102	...
Currency 6s, 1897	104½	...
Currency 6s, 1898	108	...
Currency 6s, 1899	110½	...
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100⅜	...
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100⅜	...
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100⅜	...
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100⅜	...

THE LONDON MARKET.

American shares were irregular in the London market. The principal changes were: Advanced—Canadian Pacific, 1⅛, to 59⅝; New-York Central, ⅛, to 102⅛, and St. Paul, ⅜, to 77⅜. Declined—Reading, ⅝, to 5¼; Erie second consols, ⅛, to 76; Erie, ⅜, to 10⅛; Union Pacific, ⅛, to 9⅜; Northern Pacific preferred, ⅛, to 16¼, and Atchison, ⅛, to 17¾. Illinois Central sold at 100½, and Louisville and Nashville at 85. British consols declined 5-16, to 106 3-16 for money, and 9-16, to 106 5-16, for the account.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £28,000. Money, ¾ per cent. The rate of discount in the open market for both short and three months' bills is 1⅛ per cent.

Paris advices quote exchange on London at 25f 21c for checks. Spanish 4s, 65¼.

At Berlin the statement of the Imperial Bank of Germany shows an increase in specie of 66,300 marks.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	20¼	20¼	20¼	20¼	19	20¼	105
*American Sugar Refining	100	101¼	99⅞	100⅜	100¼	100⅝	24,903
*American Sugar Refining pf.	98¾	98¾	98	98	97¾	98	380
American Tobacco	87¼	88⅞	85¼	86⅝	86⅜	87	30,425
American Tobacco pf.	105	105	104⅞	104⅞	102	105	618
Atch., Top. & S. F., all in. pd.	17¼	17⅝	17¼	17½	17⅛	17¼	3,390
Atlantic & Pacific	¾	¾	¾	¾	⅝	¾	1,820
Baltimore & Ohio	57¼	57½	57	57⅛	57	58½	400
*Bay State Gas	21¾	23¼	21¾	23⅛	23	23½	700
Canada Southern	54¼	54¼	54	54⅛	54¼	54⅝	100
Canadian Pacific	58¾	58¾	58⅜	58⅝	58½	58⅞	400
Chesapeake & Ohio	19	19	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	19	1,750
Chicago Gas, t. r.	64⅞	65¼	64⅛	64⅝	64½	64⅜	5,490
Chicago & Northwestern	106¼	106½	105⅜	105⅝	105⅝	105⅞	1,820
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	89⅜	87⅛	86¼	86½	86⅜	86½	19,703
C., C., C. & St. Louis	41⅜	41⅜	41¼	41¼	41	42	205
Cin. C. & St. Louis pf.	91½	91½	91½	91½	90	95	4
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	75½	76	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75½	7,265
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul pf.	126½	126½	126⅛	126⅛	126¼	127½	10
Chicago, R. I. & Pacific	76	76½	75⅜	75⅝	75⅜	75¾	4,814
Cleve., Lorain & Wheeling pf.	60⅜	60⅜	60¼	60⅜	59½	60½	100
Colorado Fuel & Iron	32½	32½	32½	32½	32¼	32¾	100
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo	20	20	19⅞	20	19½	20½	410
Columbus, H. V. & Toledo pf.	58	58	58	58	58½	61	100
Consolidated Gas Company	149	149¼	148¾	148¾	148¾	149¼	502
Delaware & Hudson	129⅝	129⅝	129	129	129	129⅝	545
Delaware, Lack. & Western	167½	167⅞	167½	167⅝	167½	168½	400
Denver & Rio Grande pf.	47¼	47¼	47	47	46	46½	350
Dist. & Cattle F., all in. pd.	19⅜	20	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅝	3,200
Edison Electric Ill. of N. Y.	96½	96½	96½	96½	96	97½	100
General Electric	31⅞	32¼	31⅝	31⅞	31½	31⅝	1,180
Great Northern pf.	120	126	120	120	120	123	200
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜	¼	⅜	100
Illinois Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½	99¼	100
Iowa Central pf.	35	35	35	35	34	35	100
Lake Erie & Western	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½	24½	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	74	74	74	74	74	74½	229
Lake Shore	149¾	150¾	149¾	149¾	148¼	150	107
*L. I. Traction, all in. pd.	17½	17½	17	17	17	17⅜	285
Louisville & Nashville	53⅝	54¼	53	53½	53½	53⅝	6,475
Louis., N. A. & Chicago	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	9⅝	9⅞	275
Louis., N. A. & Chicago pf.	27	27	27	27	26½	27	200
Manhattan Consolidated	100½	101½	98¾	99	99	99¼	18,807
*Metropolitan Traction	112	112	112	112	114½	115⅝	100
Mexican National certs.	1½	1½	1½	1½	1½	2	100
Michigan Peninsular Car pf.	59	59	59	59	58	61	20
Minn. & St. Louis	23½	23½	23½	23½	23	23½	100
Minn. & St. Louis 1st pf.	84	84	84	84	84	88¾	236
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf.	53½	53½	53½	53½	53	54	100
Minnesota Iron	69	69	69	69	68½	69½	120
Missouri Pacific	31	31½	30⅝	30⅝	30¾	30⅞	2,620
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	14¼	14¼	14¼	14¼	13⅝	14	605
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	31	31⅜	30¾	30¾	30½	30¾	1,100
Morris & Essex	171	171¼	170¾	171	...	...	99
*National Lead Company	32	32	32	32	31½	32	10
*National Lead Company pf.	92¼	92¼	92¼	92¼	90⅝	92¼	100
New-Jersey Central	109	109	109	109	108	108½	209
New-York Central	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜	100	500
N. Y., L. E. & W., 2d in. pd.	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10⅛	9⅞	10	1,340
New-York, Sus. & Western	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	11¼	50
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	33	33	32½	32½	32	32¾	200
Norfolk & Western	3	3	3	3	2½	3	625
North American	5	5	5	5	4¾	5	100
Northern Pacific	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½	50
Northern Pacific pf.	16	16	15¾	16	15⅝	15⅞	1,755
Ontario & Western	15⅞	16	15¾	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	680
Pacific Mail	31½	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	30½	31	1,000
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4½	5	100
Philadelphia & Reading	9⅝	10⅛	9¼	10⅛	10	10⅛	23,725
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis	18	18	18	18	17½	18	100
Pitts., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	54½	54½	54½	54½	53½	54½	100
Pullman Palce Car Co	170	170	165	165	166	172	38
Quicksilver	2¾	2¾	2½	2½	2	3	200
St. Louis Southwestern	6	6	6	6	5	6½	210
St. Paul & Omaha	41	41	41	41	40¾	41½	200
Southern Pacific	22	22½	21⅝	21⅝	21⅜	22	420
Southern Railway	11½	11¼	11⅜	11⅜	11¾	11½	800
Southern Railway pf.	35⅜	36⅛	35½	35½	35½	35¾	510
Tennessee Coal & Iron	33	33½	32½	32⅝	32⅝	32⅞	3,410
Texas Pacific	9	9	9	9	8¾	9	110
Toledo, A. A. & Lake Mich.	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝	¾	200
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C.	9	9	9	9	8	9	200
*Toledo, St. Louis & K. C. pf.	17	17	17	17	15½	17½	200
Union Pacific	9⅞	9⅞	9½	9½	9½	9¾	400
U. S. Cordage, t. r.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	200
U. S. Cordage pf., t. r.	14½	14½	14½	14½	14	14½	100
U. S. Cordage gtd., t r.	28½	28½	28½	28½	28	29½	100
United States Rubber	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	36	37	8
United States Rubber pf.	94¾	94¾	94¾	94¾	92	94½	11
*United States Leather	12¾	13	12⅝	12⅝	12½	13¼	1,140
*United States Leather pf.	70	71	70	71	70⅜	71	2,177
Wabash	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅜	30
Wabash pf.	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	19⅝	2,700
Western Union Telegraph	90¼	90⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	88¾	14,806
Wheeling & Lake Erie	13¾	14¼	13¾	13¾	13⅜	13¾	1,650
Wisconsin Central	5	5	4½	4½	4½	4⅞	200
Total sales							203,270

*Unlisted.

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing Bid.	Closing Asked.	Sales.
Horn Silver	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.05	2.25	2.50	40

Bonds.

Am Cotton Oil Co 8s	3,000	111¼	
Ann Arbor 1st 4s When Issued	16,000	72¼	
Atch, Top & S Fe 2d 3-4s, Class A, Trust Co Certfs 1st instlmnt paid	10,000	27½	
†tlantic & Pacific Inc	7,000	2½	
Beech Creek 1st	1,000	106½	
Bklyn W & W Co 5s	2,000	102¾	
Bur, C. Rap & N 1st	3,000	108½	
Collat Trust 5s	7,000	101	
Canada Southern 2d	1,000	106¼	
Ches & Ohio Gen 4½s	3,000	79⅞	
	2,000	80	
Ches & O, R & A Div 2d Consol 4s	2,000	86	
Chic, B & Q Cons 7s	1,000	120½	
Chic, Burl & Quincy Denver Div 4s	9,000	96	
Iowa Div 4s	14,000	99¼	
Nebraska Ext 4s	3,000	90⅝	
Chicago & Erie 1st	6,000	110½	
Chic G L & C Co 1st	2,000	93¼	
	2,000	93½	
Chic & Ind Coal 1st	2,000	103	
Chic & Nor Pac 1st Trust Co Certfs	1,000	44¾	
Chic & Northwestern S F Deb 5s, 1933	2,000	111	
Chic, R I & P Ext 5s	1,000	105⅝	
	1,000	105¼	
Cin, Ind, St L & C 4s	6,000	89⅞	
	3,000	100	
Clev, C, Chic & St L Gen 4s	1,000	88	
St Louis Div 4s	2,000	91¼	
Denv & Rio G'de 4s	1,000	90⅜	
	10,000	91	
Col, H Val & Tol 5s	4,000	88½	
Erie Cons Gold 7s	1,000	142	
H & Tex Cen G M 4s	10,000	71	
Iowa Central 1st 5s	5,000	96	
Kan Pacific, Denver	3,000	113¼	
	3,000	113¼	
Kan Pac 6s, 1895	25,000	109⅜	
Kan Pac 6s, 1896	30,000	110⅜	
Keokuk & D M 1st	500	107	
	500	107	
Laclede Gaslight Co of St L 1st 5s	2,000	95½	
Lake E & W'n 1st 5s	3,000	117	
Lehigh V Terminal 5s	2,000	113	
Lex Av & Pav F 1st	4,000	114¾	
Lo & Nashville Cons	1,000	107¼	
Louisville & Nashv Ev, H & Nash 1st	4,000	115½	
Lo, N A & Chic Cons	1,000	102¼	
Manhattan Ry Con 4s	5,000	98⅜	
	10,000	98	
Metropol'n Elev 2d	10,000c	107	
	7,000	106⅞	
	2,000	107	
Midland of N J 1st	3,000	116	
	1,500	115	
Mil & St Paul 1st Iowa & D 7s	2,000	125	
Mil & St Paul 1st S F Deb 5s	1,000	112	
Minn & St L Con 5s	8,000	101½	
Mo, K & Tex 1st 4s	6,000	87⅝	
	5,000	87¼	
	8,000	87⅜	
	7,000	87¼	
Mo, Kan & Tex 2d	5,000	62¼	
Mo Pac 1st Col 5s	2,000	75	
	7,000	75⅝	
Mob & Ohio G M 4s	2,000	65½	
Nash, C & St L Con	1,000	103	
N Y Central Deb 5s	3,000	108	
N Y, Ontario & W'n Refunding 4s	7,000	96¼	
	5,000	92¾	
North Pac 1st Coup	8,000	117⅝	
North Pac 3d Coup	1,000	71½	
North Pac Cons 5s	25,000	87½	
Oregon Short Line 6s	1,000	107½	
Trust Co Certfs	7,000	107¼	
	27,000	107⅜	
Oreg S L & U N Con Trust Co Certfs	1,000	80½	
	4,000	80	
Phil & Rdg Defd Inc	5,000	1⅜	
Phila & Rdg Gen 4s Trust Co Certs	25,000	79¼	
	12,000	79⅝	
	40,000	79¾	
Tr Co Ctfs, Unstmpd	3,000	88	
Phila & Reading 1st Pref Inc	15,000s60	30¼	
	50,000	30¾	
	5,000	30½	
	10,000	30¾	
2d Pref Inc	19,000	16	
	10,000	16¼	
	10,000	16⅜	
	7,000	16½	
	10,000	16⅜	
3d Pref Inc	10,000	11½	
Pittsburg & W'n 1st	1,000	82	
Rio Grande W'n 1st	1,000	77	
St L & San Fran 2d Class B	4,000	113½	
St L Southwn 2d Inc	5,000	31¼	
	5,000	31½	
	10,000	31¼	
St Paul, M & M 1st	5,000	107	
Con 6s, Redu to 4½s	2,000	106	
Savannah & W'n 1st Trust Co Certfs	4,000	66	
	1,000	66½	
	15,000	67	
So Pac of Ariz 1st	10,000	97⅝	
Southern Ry 1st 5s	15,000	96½	
	3,000c	96½	
	7,000	96¼	
	10,000	96½	
Tex & N O Cons 5s	5,000	95¼	
	7,000	95	
Tex & Pac 1st 5s	2,000	89¼	
Tex & Pac 2d Inc	1,000	23¼	
	1,000	23¼	
Tol, A A & G T 1st Trust Receipts	1,000	92¼	
Tol, A A & L M 1st Trust Receipts	1,000	92⅝	
Tol & O C 5s, Wn Div	5,000	109¾	
Union Pac 1st, 1896	5,000	108¼	
	29,000	108⅜	
	4,000	108¼	
	7,000	108⅜	
Union Pac 6s, 1897	13,000	108⅝	
	7,000	108½	
Union Pac 1st, 1898	50,000	109⅜	
	3,000	109¼	
	1,000s3	109¼	
	9,000	109¼	
	9,000s8	109¼	
Union Pac 6s, 1899	3,000	109⅝	
	5,000	109⅜	
	12,000	109¾	
Un Pac Ext S Fd 8s	4,000	100	
U P, Denv & Gulf 1st	10,000	91½	
U S Leather Co 6s	3,000	111	
Wabash 1st 5s	1,000	106⅜	
Wabash 2d Mtge 5s	4,000	77	
Wabash Deb, Ser B	15,000	28	
West Shore Gtd 4s	6,000	107	
W'n N Y & Penn Gen	5,000	47	
W'n N Y & Penn 1st	1,000	109½	
	1,000	109¾	
	1,000	110	
Wiscon Cent Co 1st Trust Co Certfs	2,000	54¼	
Total sales			$954,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Express	147	152
Albany & Susquehanna	170	...
Alton & Terre Haute	59	64
American Coal	100	125
American C. Oil pf.	65½	67½
American District Tel.	35	40
American Express	116	117½
Am. T. & C.	92	...
*A., T. & S. F. pf., when iss.	26¼	27¼
B. & O. S. W. pf. (new)	5	10
Boston Air Line pf.	104	105
Brunswick Company	⅝	1½
Buffalo, R. & P.	...	20
Buffalo, R. & P. pf.	...	54
Bur., C. R. & N.	80	...
Cedar F. & M.	...	9
Central Pacific	15¾	16¾
Chicago & Alton	160	...
Chicago & Alton pf.	170	...
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	46¾	47¾
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf.	100	102
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	147	150
Cleveland & Pittsburg	167	...
Col. Coal & Iron Dev.	4	5
Col. Coal & Iron Dev. pf.	4	40
Col. Fuel & Iron pf.	...	98
Col. & H. Coal	3	4
Commercial Cable	163	...
Consolidated Coal	33	14
Denver & Rio Grande	13	9
D. M. & Ft. D.	3	8
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	49	53
Erie	5¼	5⅝
*D., S. S. & A.	10	12½
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	61½	62
Erie Tel. & Tel.	24½	30
Evansville & Terre Haute	...	¾
G. B. & W. pf., t. r.	30	32
Homestake	2½	3½
Houston & Texas	76	79
Illinois Steel Company	16¼	...
Ind., Ill. & Iowa	10	10½
Iowa Central	7	8
Kan. & Michigan	...	4
Keokuk & D. M.	3½	...
Keokuk & D. M. pf.	17½	...
King. & Pem.	3	5
Laclede Gas	23	24
Laclede Gas pf.	81	85
Long Island	83	85
St. L. & T.	...	¼
Mah. Coal R.	108	...

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. S. Ref.	100	101¾	99⅞	100⅜	10,560
Am. Tob.	87¼	88⅞	86¼	86⅞	9,220
A., T. & S. F.	17⅜	17⅝	17¼	17¼	1,300
Ark. C. Imp.	24¼	24¾	24¼	24½	20
Chic. Gas	64⅞	65¼	64⅝	64⅝	2,200
C. R. I. & P.	76⅜	77⅜	75¾	75¾	1,550
Chi., B. & Q.	86¾	87¼	86¼	86½	10,290
C. M. & St. P.	75⅞	76	75¼	75¾	6,860
Chi. & N. W.	106¾	106¾	105	106	110
Consol Gas	140	140	140	140	100
Dist. & C. F.	19¾	20	19½	19½	500
Gen. Electric	31⅝	32	31¼	31⅝	110
L. & Nash.	53¾	54¼	52⅞	53¼	1,100
Manhattan	101	101¾	98¼	99	2,700
Mo. Pacific	31	31¾	30¾	30⅝	280
N. Pac. pf.	15¾	15¾	15¾	15¾	20
Phil. & R.	10¼	10¼	9¼	10	9,330
Pac. Mail	31⅜	31⅝	30⅝	30⅝	180
Tenn. C. & I.	32½	32½	32½	32½	60
U. S. L'th. pf.	70¾	71½	70¾	70¾	510
Wabash pf.	20	20	20	20	10
W. Union.	90⅜	90⅝	88⅝	88⅝	5,700
Total sales					62,940

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
At., T. & S. F. 2d ctfs.	27½	27½	27⅝	27⅝	$15,000
C. G. L. 5s.	93¼	93¼	93¼	93¼	3,000
Iowa. C. 1st.	96	96	96	96	2,000
Met. El. 2d.	107	107	107	107	2,000
Total sales					$39,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Bodie	.38	.38	.38	.38	100
B. & Belcher	.70	.70	.70	.70	100
Gould & Cur.	.35	.35	.35	.35	100
Hale & Nor.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.40	200
Total sales					400

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Dec. option	57½	58	57¼	57¼	886,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	92	96½
American Bank Note	41¾	43¼
American Exchange Nat. Bank	165	...
American Grocery 1st pf.	50	60
American Surety Company	214	220
American Typefounders'	3¼	4
American Typefounders' pf.	23½	26
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	107½	109
†Atlantic Trust (new)	178	188
Bank of America	335	...
Barney & Smith Car	21½	23½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	...	76
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	100	103
Boston & N. Y. Air Line	7	...
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	104	105½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee Co.	132	...
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	198	203
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	107	...
‡Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	109	113
‡Broadway Surface 1st 5s	109	...
‡Broadway Surface 2d	104	...
Brooklyn City Railroad	165½	167½
Brooklyn Elevated	20¼	22
Brooklyn, Queens Co. & Sub. 5s	103	104½
Brooklyn Traction	12½	13½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	58¾	61
‡Brooklyn Union Gas 1st 5s	106¼	106½
‡Brooklyn Union Gas stock	80½	81
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	102	105
Buffalo Street Railway stock	73½	76½
Celluloid Company stock	65½	68½
†Central & South American Tel.	122	125
Central Cross-Town	175	190
Cent. Park, North & East River	163	166
Central Railroad of Georgia deb.	20½	23
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Chi. & Nor. Pac. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	½	1¾
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	54	56½
Citizens' Gas (Brooklyn)	70	75
Commercial Cable Co. stock	150	...
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	87½	91
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100	102½
Continental Trust	168	178
Cramp Shipyard stock	65	72
Detroit Gas bonds	...	70
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	97	...
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	168	171
†Dry Dock, E. B. & Bat. 5 per cent. scrip	102½	104½
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	104	105¾
Elgin Avenue Railroad	360	...
Ensley Land Company	...	½
†Eppens, Smith & Wiemans Co.	75	80
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	198½	200½
Erie & Pittsburg Railroad	130	...
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	770	...

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

The BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $8,500,000.
29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000.
191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
3 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Street.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,115,000.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY.
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sc'y.

Manhattan Trust Co.
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000 SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Bankers' Cards.

State, City & County Bonds
BOUGHT AND SOLD.
Municipal Securities our specialty. Bond letter and Descriptive Circular furnished upon application. Correspondence and personal interviews invited.

N. W. HARRIS & CO.,
15 WALL ST., N. Y. 70 STATE ST., BOSTON.

Financial.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE
OF
Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date,

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under the said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company to the amount of $4,260,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September of each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 11th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 36 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 26th day of September, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1895.
THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-mentioned trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, Oct. 15, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Sept. 26, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th day of October, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Oct. 15, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the twelfth day of November, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Tuesday, the third day of December, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, Nov. 12, 1895.
AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY,
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

UNION PACIFIC
Reorganization.

ALL PAST DUE COUPONS pertaining to the First Mortgage Bonds on the **UNION PACIFIC** and **KANSAS PACIFIC MAIN LINES**, will be cashed at the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK, and OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, upon the deposit of such bonds under the Plan and Agreement of Reorganization. **Certificates for Compound Interest will be issued, payable when allowed by the Court.**

Copies of the plan may be had upon application at the above depositaries.

LOUIS FITZGERALD, Chairman.

ALVIN W. KRECH, Secretary, 120 Broadway, N.Y.

NEW-YORK, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.
NOTICE.

The Central Trust Company will receive proposals up to and including Nov. 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the sale to it of First Mortgage Gold Bonds of the New-York, Chicago and St. Louis Railroad Company, in accordance with Article 8 of the mortgage given by said Railroad Company Oct. 1, 1887, to secure said bonds. The Trustee reserves the right to accept or decline any or all proposals.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

Financial.

Consolidated Mortgage
Five Per Cent. Fifty Year Gold Bonds
OF THE
Central of Georgia Railway Company

Secured by Mortgage to Mercantile Trust Company of New-York.

INTEREST DUE MAY AND NOVEMBER.

PRINCIPAL AND INTEREST PAYABLE IN GOLD.

TOTAL ISSUE OF BONDS, $16,500,000.

Subscriptions for the issue, $16,500,000 at 96 1-2 and accrued interest, will be received by the NEW-YORK GUARANTY & INDEMNITY COMPANY and the MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY UP TO AND INCLUDING TUESDAY, NOV. 19, 1895, AT 3 O'CLOCK P. M.

Forms of application may be obtained from either of the undersigned.

Five per cent. to accompany bid, the balance to be paid on allotment.

Bonds will be ready for delivery about November 30, and temporary receipts will be issued pending completion of Bonds.

Application will be made at an early date to list these Bonds upon the New-York Stock Exchange.

Bonds may be registered at option of the holder.

The forms of the Consolidated Bonds and Mortgage have been prepared under the supervision of Messrs. Alexander & Green, Messrs. Davies, Stone & Auerbach, and Mr. Henry Crawford.

Copies of the Mortgage securing these Bonds can be had upon application at the offices of the undersigned.

We are authorized by the officers of the Company to make the following statements:

"THE sale of the Railroad and other properties formerly belonging to the Central Railroad & Banking Company of Georgia has been confirmed by the United States Courts.

The title thereto has been conveyed to the "CENTRAL OF GEORGIA RAILWAY COMPANY," which has operated the system from November 1, 1895.

The bonds run for 50 years, and are exempt from either State or Federal Taxes imposed on the Railroad Company. Principal and interest are payable in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fineness. Interest is payable in New-York City in May and November.

The total issue of the Consolidated Bonds is restricted by the Mortgage to $16,500,000, which can be increased to not exceeding $18,500,000 by issue of not more than $500,000 in any one fiscal year, exclusively for betterments and purchase of equipment for the railroads covered by the Mortgage.

The property covered by the Consolidated Mortgage embraces not only all the railroads, equipment, appurtenances, leaseholds, interests in other railroads and steamers, stocks and bonds now owned, but also all such railroads, equipment, extensions, and other properties as may be hereafter at any time acquired.

The Consolidated Mortgage will be a lien upon all the following railroads, title to which is to be vested in the new Company, viz.:

A First Mortgage on Savannah & Western System	481 miles
A First Mortgage on Montgomery & Eufaula	80 "
A First Mortgage on Savannah & Atlantic	18 "
A Second Mortgage on Main Line, Savannah to Atlanta and Milledgeville Branch	314 "
A Second Mortgage on Mobile & Girard	124 "
A Second Mortgage on Macon & Northern	106 "
Total	1,123 miles

It will also be a lien upon leasehold estates for one hundred and one (101) years in the

South Western Railroad	332 miles
Augusta & Savannah Railroad	53 "
Total	385 miles

It will also be a lien upon the ownership and equity of the entire capital stock of the Ocean & New-England Steamship Companies, which own a fleet of nine steamships plying between New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia and Savannah, and own in the latter city over 300 acres of the most valuable terminal property, commanding 1¼ miles of river front, with extensive docks, warehouses, sheds, cotton compresses, and valuable dock property at Hoboken, New-Jersey.

It will also be a lien upon divers stocks and bonds described therein, whereby it controls as proprietary roads the Atlantic and West Point, Western of Alabama, Upson County, Wrightsville & Tennilo, Louisville & Wadley, Sylvania & Talbotton Railroads, aggregating 309 miles.

The other liens upon portions of the property covered by the Consolidated Mortgage are as follows:

On Main Line, 5 per cent. First Mortgage	$7,000,000
On Mobile & Girard Division, 5 per cent. First Mortgage	1,000,000
On Macon & Northern Division, 5 per cent. First Mortgage	840,000
On Steamship and Railroad Stocks	4,880,000

The Consolidated Bonds will be the only fixed charge obligation covering the whole system and properties, and will be an absolute first lien upon 579 miles of railroad and its equipment, the leases of the South Western and Augusta & Savannah Roads, and the stock of the New-England Steamship Company.

The Central R. R. & Banking Company of Georgia was, for many years, the most prosperous and reliable dividend payer of Southern railroads. Its insolvency resulted from acquirement of extensions at heavy fixed charges. Where the roads so added have been retained in the system their ownership has been principally recognized by issue of income bonds ranking after the Consolidated issue.

During the receivership its physical condition has been vastly improved and its equipment increased and renewed. The new Company has no car trust or floating debt.

The fixed charges of interest and rentals have been reduced about 38½ per cent., and will hereafter be $1,884,000 per annum.

The surplus earnings of the system, as reported by the receivers, have been for year ending June 30th, 1895, $2,122,885.59, exclusive of expenditures on equipment and rails.

The operations of the past year were conducted under traffic conditions of extreme depression, and largely increased earnings are expected."

New-York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.

Mercantile Trust Co.,
120 BROADWAY, N. Y.

New-York, Nov. 14, 1895.

New York Guaranty & Indemnity Co.,
65 CEDAR STREET, N. Y.,
Mutual Life Building.

CAPITAL, - - $2,000,000
SURPLUS, - - $1,500,000

IS A TRUST COMPANY UNDER THE BANKING ACT AND TRANSACTS ALL TRUST COMPANY BUSINESS.

Is a legal depository of trust funds.

Acts as Trustee, Transfer Agent, or Registrar for Corporations.

Acts as Executor, Administrator, Guardian, or Trustee of Estates.

ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS subject to check.

WALTER G. OAKMAN, President.
ADRIAN ISELIN, Jr., Vice-President.
GEORGE R. TURNBULL, 2d Vice-President.
HENRY A. MURRAY, Treas. and Sec.
J. NELSON BORLAND, Assist. Treas. and Sec.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel D. Babcock,	Adrian Iselin, Jr.,
George F. Baker,	Augustus D. Juilliard,
George S. Bowdoin,	James N. Jarvie,
Frederic Cromwell,	Richard A. McCurdy,
Walter S. Gillette,	Walter G. Oakman,
Robert Goelet,	Alexander E. Orr,
G. G. Haven,	Henry H. Rogers,
Oliver Harriman,	Henry W. Smith,
R. Somers Hayes,	H. McK. Twombly,
Charles R. Henderson,	Frederick W. Vanderbilt,
	William C. Whitney.

OREGON IMPROVEMENT
Reorganization.

NEW-YORK, BOSTON, } Nov. 14, 1895.

To the holders of the First Mortgage Bonds, Consolidated Mortgage Bonds, and stock of the OREGON IMPROVEMENT COMPANY:

The time for depositing the above securities with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY of New-York and the OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY of Boston, under the Preliminary Agreement with this Committee, will expire **November 29th, 1895.**

Deposits of the above securities will not be received after NOV. 29th, except in the discretion of the Committee and subject to such penalty as may be prescribed.

The agreement provides that any depositor may withdraw his securities without charge if he is dissatisfied with the Plan of Reorganization when issued.

JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Prest. Manhattan Trust Co., New-York.
T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, Jr.,
Prest. Old Colony Trust Co., Boston.
E. ROLLINS MORSE
of E. Rollins Morse & Bro., Boston.
EDWIN S. HOOLEY, New-York.
JULES S. BACHE
of J. S. Bache & Co., New-York.
SIMPSON, THACHER & BARNUM, Counsel.

FOR SALE.
A LIMITED AMOUNT OF
SAN JUAN SMELTING AND MINING CO.
6% 1st Mtge. Gold Bonds, due 1915.
Omaha & Grant Smelting Co., Lessees.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
H. AMY & CO.,
31 NASSAU STREET.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

LOUIS MESIER, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
OF
STOCKS AND BONDS
By ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON,
WEDNESDAY, Nov. 20,
At 12:30 o'clock, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway.

(By order of the receiver of the Firemen's Ins. Co. of New-York.)

$15,000 United States 4 p. c. Coupon Bds., 1907.
(By order of the Hamilton Trust Co., executors of the estate of Chas. W. Copeland, dec'd.)
$9,000 B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry 6s, 1911.
$4,500 B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry Ctf. Ind. 6s, 1911.
180 B'klyn & N. Y. Ferry Co.
73 shs. Consolidated Gas, Balt., Md.
$44 Consolidated Gas, Balt., Md., Scrip.
194 shs. Brooklyn Gaslight Co.
178½ shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
40 4-5 shs. 3d Avenue R. R. Co.
100 shs. People's Gaslight Co.
25 shs. N. Y. & So. B'klyn Ferry & Trans. Co.
30 shs. Fulton Municipal Gas Co.
2,400 shs. Brooklyn City R. R.
$6,000 Brooklyn City R. R. 5s, 1916-1941.
40 shs. Hamilton Trust Co.
10 shs. Kings County Bank.
$4,000 Williamsburgh Gas Co. 6s, 1900.
$5,000 United States 4s, Coupon, 1907.
$11,000 United States 4s, Regstd., 1907.
$1,400 Bond & Mtge. of Eliza A. & Wm. L. Stokes.
25 shs. N. Y. Balance Dry Dock.
$15,000 South Carolina 6s, July, 1888.
1,200 shs. East Tenn. Iron & Coal Co.
43 shs. The Steam Derrick Co.
10 shs. Atlantic State Bank.
10 shs. St. Lawrence Steamboat Co.
$4,000 Green County Iron Co. 7 Feb'y, 1874.
(By order of the executors of the estate of Augusta Mertens, dec'd.)
$9,000 B'klyn City Permanent Water Loan 6s, 1899.
$7,000 City New-York 5s Con. Stock, 1908-1928.
$7,000 City New-York 6s Con. Stock, 1901.
$8,000 City of Cincinnati 6 p. c. Mun. Gold Bds., 1906.
$5,000 Sus. Bridge & Erie Junct. R. R. 1st Mtge. 7s, 1900.
$8,000 Cent. Park, N. & E. River Cons. Mtge. 7 p. c. Bds., 1902.
(By order of executors.)
$8,000 City of Cincinnati 7 3-10 p. c. Bds., 1902.
$4,000 Chic. & No. West R. R. Genl. Con. 7s Bds., 1902.
$5,000 Ches. & Ohio. R. R. 4½s Gold Bds., 1992.
$10,000 Central Pacific Railroad 6s, Jan'y, 1898.
100 shs. Deadwood Terra Mining Co.
300 shs. Sutro Tunnel Co.
100 shs. Little Pittsburgh Consol. Mining Co.
200 shs. Red Elephant Mining Co.
80 shs. Lorillard Fire Ins. Co.
$3,000 Morris & Essex 1st Cons. Registd. 7s, 1915.
$5,000 N. Y., Prov. & Boston R. R. 7s, 1899.
15 shs. Dry Dock, East B'way & Battery R. R.
(By order of trustee.)
40 shs. The Nassau Bank.
1 Membership N. Y. Produce Exchange.
(For account of whom it may concern.)
$1,000 Saratoga & St. Lawrence R. R. 1st 5s, Reg., 1919, guar. by Ogdensburg & Champlain R. R. Co., (hypd.)
$8,000 Kinderhook & Hudson R'way Co. Bds., due Dec'r, 1909, (Atlantic Trust Co. Certfs.) hypd.
$7,000 Kankakee Water Co. Bds., due July, 1906; Jan'y, 1894, coupons on (hypd.)
$6,000 Kinderhook & Hudson R'way Co. Bds., due Dec'r, 1909 (Atlantic Trust Co. Certfs.) hypd.
$6,000 Kankakee Water Co. Bds., due Oct'r, 1895, coupons on, (hypd.)
$1,000 Kankakee Water Co. Bds., due July, 1906, Jan'y, 1894, coupons on, (hypd.)
$3,000 Kinderhook & Hudson R'way Co. Bds., due Dec'r, 1909, (Atlantic Trust Co. Certfs.) hypd.
$8,000 Portland (Mich.) Water Co. Bds., due Nov'r, 1900; Nov., 1895, coupons, (hypd.)
$1,000 Homer (N. Y.) Water Co. Bd., due July, 1905; Jan'y, 1894, coupon on, (hypd.)
20 shs. United States Casualty Co.
820 shs. Consolidated Printing Telegraph Co.
$1,000 Canada Southern 2d Mtge. Reg. 5s, 1913.
50 shs. United States Mtge. & Trust Co.
100 shs. Cayuga & Susquehanna R. R. Co.
22 shs. Nat'l Bank of Commerce.
10 shs. Auerbach Woolverton Electric Co.
100 shs. Mexican Northern R'way Co.
24 shs. Broadway Ins. Co.
25 shs. Brooklyn Trust Co.
100 shs. Brooklyn & N. Y. Ferry Co.
110 shs. Keeley Motor Co.
500 shs. Keeley Motor Co., New-England Co. receipts.
$18,000 Acker, Merrall & Condit 6 p. c. Deb. Bds., 1903.
100 shs. Morris & Essex R. R.
17 shs. Eighth Ward Bank of B'klyn.
10 shs. People's Trust Co. of B'klyn.
$200,000 Detroit, Mack. and Marq. R. R. 3½ p. c. Land Grant Bds., 1911.
$16,000 N. Y., Susq. & Western R. R. Gen'l Mtge. 5 p. c., 1940.
5 shs. Franklin Nat'l Bank N. Y.
$11,000 Seattle, Lake Shore & Eastern 1st Mtge. Guar. 6 p. c. Bds., (Trust Co. Receipts,) 1931.
1 sh. Bank of America.
25 shs. Wagner Palace Car Co.

RICHARD V. HARNETT & CO.
HENRY W. DONALD, Auctioneer.
REGULAR AUCTION SALE
STOCKS AND BONDS,
TUESDAY, Nov. 19, at 12:30 P. M.,
at the Real Estate Exchange & Auction Room, 59 to 65 Liberty St.

(For account of whom it may concern.)

5 shares Union Pacific Railway Co., $100 each.
4 4 p. c. consols of the United States, registered, redeemable July 1, 1907, interest payable quarterly; par value $100 each.
9 shares Chatham National Bank, $25 each.
50 shares C. F. Adams Company of Erie, Penn., $100 each, (8 p. c. preferred stock.)
200 shares Aeolian Organ & Music Co. of Meriden, Conn. $25 each.
100 shares of the capital stock of Simpson's $100 each; full paid and unassessable. (Hypothecated.)
All the right, title, and interest of William E. Wilson in and to the residuary estate of the late Georgiana J. Trim, deceased, which he had on the 5th day of February, 1894.
Lists at Auctioneers', 71 and 73 Liberty St.

SAYS HE SAW BERNARD J. FORD

A Policeman Declares the Former Superintendent Was in Newark.

NEWARK, Nov. 18.—Policeman James Burke, who is stationed at the Broad Street Station of the Central Railroad, reported on Saturday night, when he went off duty, that he had seen Bernard J. Ford, ex-Superintendent of the State House, alight from an Elizabeth train early in the evening. He said that the missing man wore a silk hat, and carried a cane and a bundle. He looked as usual.

Friends of Ford in this city deny in vigorous language that the policeman saw Ford, They say that he is not in this city, nor in the State.

Ford is the man who was indicted for conspiring with others to defraud the State in connection with the award of the contract for refurnishing the State House some time ago. John Mullins, a Jersey City furniture man, who was indicted on the same charge, was recently acquitted.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Franklin Bien was appointed receiver yesterday for the Casino Company by Justice Lawrence of the Supreme Court, on the application of Cardozo & Nathan, representing the American Exchange National Bank, which obtained a judgment for $10,565 against the company on Oct. 30, but could not collect it through the Sheriff. It was alleged that the company is insolvent, that the interest on bonds for $100,000 is in default, and that the company is indebted to other creditors than the bank for more than $10,000. The object of the receivership is to get possession of the interest of the company in certain leasehold property and other assets which cannot be reached by execution.

—Eli M. Goodman, doing a wholesale business as Eli M. Goodman & Co. in tailors' trimmings at 33 Howard Street, is in financial difficulties. His store has been closed up, and the stock taken, it is said, under a bill of sale to David Ascheim for $3,000. Gruber & Bonynge, who represent Mr. Goodman, said yesterday that the trouble was due to heavy losses by bad debts, depression in business, and poor collections. His liabilities are $45,000 and he has assets of about $30,000 in book accounts. Blumenstiel & Hirsch have obtained an attachment against Mr. Goodman for $1,088.

—The George, a fashionable hotel at Black Rock, Conn., is now in the possession of Sheriff Dolan. It was attached this morning in foreclosure proceedings, instituted against its proprietors, William W. and George F. Herrall, on mortgages assigned to Attorney A. W. Page, aggregating $88,600. Besides this, the Bridgeport Savings Bank holds a first mortgage of $42,000, and, with other encumbrances, the property is burdened with a debt of $85,000.

—An execution for $16,000 was issued against B. H. Savage & Co., hat manufacturers of Reading, Penn., by the attorneys for Edelhoff & Rincke of New-York. The other creditors are A. W. Smith of Providence, R. I., and Bosch & Greenfield Company of Newark. The failure is attributed to lack of trade.

—The Sheriff has levied on the place of business of George Arnold, manufacturer of furs at 14 Bond Street, under the style of G. Arnold & Co., under an execution for $910 in favor of Herman Morris, to whom he confessed judgment for money loaned and for services.

—An execution has been received by the Sheriff against Thomas Mortimer of 110 West Nineteenth Street, who formerly kept a saloon at 886 First Avenue, for $2,347 in favor of Jacob Ruppert for lager beer and balance due on a chattel mortgage.

—Another attachment has been received against David H. Roberts, wholesale dealer in window glass at 412 West Broadway, who sailed suddenly for Europe on Nov. 9, for $3,000, in favor of the First National Bank of Jeannette, Penn., on a draft.

—Walter L. Thompson has been appointed receiver in supplementary proceedings for William Hilgers, manufacturer of artificial stone, on the application of Frank M. Silkman.

—The Sheriff has received an execution against Appel & Baer, manufacturers of trousers at 207 Greene Street, for $423 in favor of the Franklin National Bank.

SAVED BY A DOG.

Rescue of a Child Who Was Lost in the Woods.

Mrs. Mary Hall, who lives in a cottage on the Bedford road, about a mile from Pleasantville, Westchester County, has a little daughter Mary, who is a great favorite with the dog Rover, which is a cross between a collie and a mastiff. Mary is 4 years old, and Rover is her constant companion. Mrs. Hall missed the child on Saturday afternoon, and, thinking she had gone to a neighbor's, did not worry about her. When she did not return at dusk, however, Mrs. Hall became alarmed, and, with the help of neighbors, began a search. Rover was with the party, and when the search was abandoned for the night he refused to leave the woods. Mrs. Hall and the neighbors returned to their homes, and Rover remained in the woods.

Early yesterday morning Rover appeared at the cottage with Mary clinging to his back. The child was found in the woods, about a mile from her home, by Rover, who carried her to a place of safety. She was unharmed, except for a few scratches on her face and hands.

Meetings and Elections.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED GAS IMPROVEMENT COMPANY,
Drexel Building, Philadelphia, Oct. 28, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to a resolution of the Board of Directors, passed Oct. 28, 1895, a meeting of the stockholders of The United Gas Improvement Company will be held at its principal office in the State of Pennsylvania, Drexel Building, corner of Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, on Monday, Dec. 30, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, for the purpose of holding an election for or against an increase of its capital stock from 200,000 shares of the par value of $50 each to 230,000 shares of the par value of $50 each. EDWARD C. LEE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE NEW CENTRAL COAL COMPANY OF MARYLAND, Room 54, 1 Broadway, New-York, Nov. 19, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the election of Directors to serve for the ensuing year, will be held on TUESDAY, Dec. 10, 1895. Polls open from 12 M. to 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed Dec. 5 at 3 P. M., and reopened Dec. 11 at 10 A. M.

By order of Board of Directors.
M. BAXTER, Jr., Vice President.

BANK OF THE MANHATTAN COMPANY,
New-York, Oct. 31, 1895.

Notice is hereby given that an election for twelve Directors of the Manhattan Company will be held at their banking house, No. 40 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on TUESDAY, the third day of December next, between the hours of 12 M. and 1 P. M.

By order of the Directors.
J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

Dividends.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY,
Office of the Secretary,
Montreal, Nov. 16, 1895.

The half-yearly interest on the First Mortgage Bonds of the Manitoba Southwestern Colonization Railway Company, due on the 1st of December, proximo, and payable by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, under the terms of the mortgage, will be paid on and after December 2d at the office of the Bank of Montreal, No. 59 Wall St., New-York, or at the office of Messrs. Blake, Boissevain & Co., No. 11 Copthall Court, London.

CHARLES DRINKWATER,
Secretary.

OFFICE OF HECKER-JONES-JEWELL MILLing Company, 207 Produce Exchange, Nov. 13, 1895.—Dividend No. 13.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a quarterly dividend of Two Per Cent. on the preferred stock of the Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling Company, payable Dec. 2, to stockholders of record at the closing of the transfer books. Transfer books will be closed 12 M., Nov. 23, and opened at 9 A. M., Dec. 2.

THOS. A. McINTYRE, Treasurer.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Proposals.

DEPARTMENT OF STREET CLEANING, NO. 32 Chambers St., New-York, Oct. 29, 1895.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Department of Street Cleaning, No. 32 Chambers Street, for receiving and finally disposing of all ashes, garbage, sweepings, and other refuse delivered at the various dumps or dumping places of the Department by the carts of the Department, and all other carts duly authorized to collect the same, until 12 o'clock M., of Tuesday, Dec. 10, 1895.

Forms of proposals, specifications, and contract may be had at the office of the department.

GEO. E. WARING,
Commissioner of Street Cleaning.

OFFICE OF THE COLLECTOR OF CUSTOMS, Port of New-York, Nov. 18th, 1895.—Proposals are hereby invited for printing 1,200 catalogues of sale of 1,200 lots of unclaimed, abandoned, and seized merchandise; catalogues must be delivered at Seizure Room, Barge Office, New-York City, on or before Nov. 20th, 1895. Proposals will be opened at noon, November 21st, 1895. Manuscript and sample catalogue can be seen at the Seizure Room, Barge Office, New-York City. JAMES T. MILBERTH, Collector.

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Very Quiet Markets and Generally Lower Prices.

MAINLY SCALPING AND SWITCHING

Wheat at the Close Was Steady—Corn Was Easier—Provisions Weak—Cotton Quiet—Coffee Firmer.

The grain trading was entirely on local account, with prices showing a slight decline with the West, and an absence of important features, outside of the increased visible supply. Provisions were weak and quiet, with heavy receipts of swine. Cotton was quiet and unsettled, with the close at a slight advance. Coffee was dull and a trifle better.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, in elevator	66¼@	67½
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	23 @	28¼
Corn, No. 2 mixed	36 @	36¾
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.20 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.35 @	3.40
Cotton, middling uplands	8 7-16@	...
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	9.75 @	10.25
Lard, Western steam	5.80 @	...
Beef, family	9.00 @	12.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	22 @	23
Sugar, granulated	4¼@	4⅝
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	15¼@	...
Cheese, State, full cream, new	10 @	11
Iron, No. 1, foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	...
Copper, lake	11.80 @	11.35
Lead	3.22½@	3.25

WHEAT—Contracts were dull and without special feature, with variations confined to ⅜@½c, and trading entirely of a local character. The close was steady at ⅛@¼c decline. The amount on passage increased 800,000 bushels, and the world's shipments were 8,800,000 bushels for the week. Spot was in moderate export demand at ½@¾c decline. Sales, 2,000,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 8,000 bushels No. 1 hard, Duluth, at 3c over December, free on board, afloat; 16,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1½c over December, free on board, afloat, and 96,000 bushels in the last half of December, on private terms, free on board, afloat. ....Nominal quotations at the close: No. 2 red, 4c over December, free on board; No. 1 Northern, New-York inspection, at 1½c over December price, free on board, afloat; No. 1 hard, Duluth, 3c over December; No. 1 Northern, Duluth inspection, at 1½c over December; No. 1 hard Manitoba at 3¼c over December, free on board. ....Clearances hence, 63,728 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 171,987 bushels; receipts, 624,300 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 673,838 bushels; in the interior, 1,468,552 bushels....Stock of wheat in warehouses increased for the week 946,179 bushels, or to 5,523,480 bushels, (718,070 bushels contract red and 1,164,108 bushels No. 1 Northern Spring,) and 185,800 bushels afloat....The visible supply shows an increase of 3,389,000 bushels, or to 60,326,000 bushels, against 82,282,000 bushels same time last year.

CORN—Contracts were quiet and ½c lower, with the West, with the close steady. Spot was dull and unchanged, closing firm. Sales, 70,000 bushels, including, for export, 64,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 37¼@37⅝c, free on board, afloat, as to time; the trade bought 1,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 36¼c, elevator, and 5,000 bushels No. 2 white at 39½c, elevator....Receipts, 71,175 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 235,700 bushels; in the interior, 224,139 bushels....Clearances hence, 84,180 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 175,222 bushels. ....Stock of corn in warehouses decreased for the week 110,627 bushels, or to 820,388 bushels, (79,720 bushels No. 1 yellow corn, and 167,612 bushels No. 2.)....The visible supply shows a decrease of 321,000 bushels, or to 4,306,000 bushels, against 2,765,000 bushels same time last year.

OATS—Contracts were dull and unchanged to ⅛c lower on a local trade.... Spot were dull and unchanged. Sales, 58,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, elevator, at 24½c for 9,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 23¾@23½c for 5,000 bushels; No. 2 white, clipped, 25½c; No. 3, 24½c; No. 2 mixed, 23@23¼c for 9,000 bushels; No. 3, 22½c; rejected white, 21¾c; rejected mixed, 21¾c. No. 2 Chicago, 24@24½c; track mixed, 22¾@24½c for 15,000 bushels; track white, 24@28c for 20,000 bushels ....Receipts, 155,000 bushels; exports, 246 bushels. Stock of oats in warehouses increased 497,771 bushels, or to 2,087,751 bushels, (346,868 bushels No. 2 white and 408,151 bushels No. 2.).... The visible supply shows an increase of 683,000 bushels, or to 5,972,000 bushels, against 9,110,000 bushels same time last year.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
December	645,000	64 9-16@65	64⅝
January	.....	@...	65⅝
May	740,000	67½@68	67½
July	10,000	67⅝@...	67⅝
Total	1,395,000		

CORN.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	15,000	35⅞@36	35⅞
December	105,000	35¼@35⅝	35¼
January	25,000	35¼@35¼	35¼
May	25,000	35⅝@35¾	35¾
Total	170,000		

OATS.

Months.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
November	5,000	23 @...	23
December	30,000	23⅝@23½	23½
January	10,000	23⅞@24	23⅞
May	20,000	25½@25⅝	25½
No. 2 white—			
November	.....	@...	24⅝
Total	65,000		

FLOUR—Offerings were again urgent, but jobbers were looking for lower prices. Sales, 16,000 bbls, including of City Mills, 5,700 bbls patents, 4,000 bbls clears, and 1,000 bbls fine at quotations; 500 sacks supers at $2.10@2.30; 800 bbls Winter straights at $3.35@3.40; 450 bbls bakers' extra at $2.95, and 1,500 bbls Spring patents on private terms....Arrivals, 17,159 bbls and 18,005 sacks; exports, 2,475 bbls and 8,682 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 21,828 bbls and sacks.

WINTER—Fine, $2.25 per bbl; supers, $2.65@$2.70; No. 2, $2.85@$3; No. 1, $3@$3.10; clears, $3.25@$3.35; straights, $3.35@$3.40; white wheat straights,

ceipts at Chicago were 528 cars, and 61,478 bushels were withdrawn from store. Atlantic seaboard clearances were 245,836 bushels, including wheat and flour.

WHEAT—Opened from 57⅝@57⅝@57⅛c, sold between 57⅝@57⅞c and 57⅛c, closing at the latter—¼@⅜c under Saturday. Cash wheat was steady. Receipts at principal Western points, 2,512,019 bushels; shipments, 690,789 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 976,833 bushels; shipments, 171,937 bushels.

CORN—The session was tiresome in corn. No new or important feature developed, and prices changed only to agree with the strength or weakness of wheat, and with no wide or rapid fluctuations occurring. Argentine shipments for the last week were large at 888,000 bushels. Receipts at Chicago were 597 cars, and 68,391 bushels were taken from store. Atlantic seaboard shipments from this country were 238,922 bushels since Saturday. The trade is in a waiting condition, the new crop movement being the unknown quantity at the present time. The visible supply decreased 321,000 bushels last week, and the amount on ocean passage increased 560,000 bushels. May corn opened at 29¾c, sold between 29¾@29¼c and 29¼c, closing at 29¼@29⅜c, a shade under Saturday. Cash corn was steady and unchanged. Receipts at principal Western points were 444,750 bushels; shipments, 409,004 bushels. Receipts at Eastern points, 204,700 bushels.

OATS—The lifeless and inert feeling still prevailed in oats. Prices were for the most part unchanged, and no disposition to do business was noticeable. Receipts were 200 cars, and 89,000 bushels were taken from store. The visible supply increased 883,000 bushels last week. May oats closed unchanged from Saturday. Cash oats were on the average without change. Some grades brought a trifle more than on Saturday, and others a fraction less.

RYE—Dull and slow. Offerings of cash were small and the demand limited. The feeling was easy. Receipts were 7 cars. There was a good increase in the visible supply. No. 2 on the regular market was 36c. A few sample sales were made at 35c for No. 3 local, and at 36c for No. 2. Futures were dull. December sold sparingly at 36c. January was 37c, nominal. May, 41c bid.

BARLEY—Medium and common barley were weak, owing to a heavy supply of those kinds, but choice to fancy was steady. Receipts were 142 cars. The visible supply showed a good increase. Screenings were quotable at $50@80 per ton; common to good, $22@$37; choice to fine, $38@$42.

PROVISIONS—Shrank in value to-day. The decline was caused by a loss in prices of hogs at the yards. If there was any increase in the amount of business in product to-day it was not apparent in the pit. A general complaint of the inactivity and dullness was still heard. At the close January pork was 7½@10c less than Saturday; January lard 5c lower, and January ribs 5c lower. Domestic markets were quiet and easier. Liverpool quoted a decline of 3d on lard and 6d on Cumberland sides. Receipts were fair and the shipments large. The cash market was quiet and easy.

Estimated receipts for to-morrow: Wheat, 580 cars; corn, 560 cars; oats, 200 cars; hogs, 35,000 head.

FREIGHTS—Business with vessel men was quiet. Rates were steady. A charter of wheat to Buffalo was made at 3c.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Nov...	56⅜@57	57¼@..	56⅜@..	56⅝@..
Dec..	57⅝@57½	57⅝@57⅞	57⅛@..	57⅜@..
May	61⅜@61⅝	62½@..	61⅜@..	61⅝@..
Corn, No. 2—				
Nov...	28 @..	28⅜@..	28 @..	28 @..
Dec..	27⅞@..	27⅞@..	27⅝@..	27⅝@..
Jan..	27¼@..	27½@..	27⅜@..	27⅜@..
May	29⅝@29½	29¼@29⅝	29¼@29⅜	29¼@29⅜
Oats, No. 2—				
Nov...	17⅞@..	17⅝@..	17⅜@..	17⅝@..
Dec..	18⅛@..	18⅛@..	17⅞@..	17⅞@..
May	20½@20⅝	20⅝@..	20½@20⅝	20⅝@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Dec..	$8.02½	$7.97½	$8.02½	$7.97½
Jan..	9.02½	9.02½	8.97½	8.97½
May	9.40	9.40	9.35	9.35
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Nov...	5.45	5.45	5.45	5.45
Jan..	5.57½	5.60	5.55	5.55
May	5.80	5.80	5.77½	5.77½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Nov...	4.35	4.35	4.35	4.35
Jan..	4.55	4.55	4.52½	4.52½
May	4.80	4.80	4.77½	4.77½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was quiet and steady; prices were unchanged; No. 2 Spring wheat, 56⅞@57⅝c; No. 3 Spring wheat, 55@58c; No. 2 red, 57⅛@61¼c; No. 2 corn, 28@28¼c; No. 2 oats, 18⅛@18⅝c; No. 2 rye, 36c, nominal; No. 2 barley, 38@42c; No. flaxseed, 91@92c; prime timothy seed,.$3.50; mess pork, per bbl, $8@$8.12½; lard, per 100 lb, $5.52½; short-rib sides, (loose,) $4.50@$4.55; dry-salted shoulders, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.87½; short clear sides, (boxed,) $4.75@$4.87½; whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22; sugars, cutloaf, $5.45; granulated, $4.70; standard A, $4.57 per bbl; linseed oil, raw, 40c; boiled, 42c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	11,183	27,976
Wheat, bushels	220,200	47,269
Corn, bushels	159,700	357,258
Oats, bushels	225,518	194,855
Rye, bushels	7,150	4,492
Barley, bushels	96,125	38,872

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was steady; extra creamery, 22c; firsts, 19@21c; seconds, 14@17c. Eggs easier; fresh stock, 19@20c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Nov. 18.—Spring Wheat—Fair demand; limits steady; sales 4,000 bushels No. 1 hard, spot, 1c; 17,500 bushels No. 1 Northern, in lots, 2c under New-York, December; 25,000 bushels No. 1 Northern, cost, insurance, and freight, 61¼c; closing, No. 1 hard, spot, old, 65¾c; do, new, 63¾c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 62¼c; No. 1 Northern, spot, 62¾c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 61¼c; No. 2 Northern, 60⅝c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 59⅝c; Winter wheat quiet, firm; 3 cars No. 2 red, track, old, 67@68½c; No. 2 red, old, 67½c; No. 2 Kansas hard, 62½@62¾c, store; No. 1 white, 69½c; No. 2 white, 59½c, track. Corn—Steady; sales, 6 cars No. 2 yellow, 33¾c; 17 cars No. 3 yellow, 33¼c; 2 cars No. 2 corn, 32½@32¾c; 5 cars No. 3 corn, 32@32¼c, track; 10 cars No. 2 yellow, 35c; No. 3 yellow, 34½c, track; No. 3 yellow, No. 2 corn, 34¼c, store, asked. Oats—Easy for white mixed; scarce and firmer; No. 2 white, 23c; No. 3 white, 22c; No. 4 white, 20c; No. 2 mixed, 21c; No. 3 mixed, 20@20½c, track. Barley—Quiet; offerings and inquiry light; grades except fancy; quotations unchanged. Rye dull; No. 2, 43c asked, store. Flour steady; good demand; unchanged. Millfeed quiet; unchanged. Canal Freights—No through freight taken to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 18,000 bbls; wheat, 526,000 bushels; corn, 220,000 bushels; oats, 148,000 bushels; barley, 237,000 bushels. Shipments (Canal)—Wheat, 184,137 bushels; corn, 17,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; barley, 306,000 bushels. Shipments (Rail)—Flour, 49,000 bbls; wheat, 325,000 bushels; corn, 129,000 bushels; oats, 65,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Nov. 18.—Wheat opened steadier and prices improved ¾c under the influence of a brisk demand in Western markets from millers and exporters. Later the advance was lost. May opened at 61¾c, advanced to 61¾c, declined to and closed at 61¾c with December ranging 4c below. Sample wheat steady and active on milling, shipping, and carrying account. No. 1 Northern 58¾c; No. 2 Northern, 57@58c. Barley in store was entirely nominal. Corn steady; No. 2 cash, 25c. Oats quiet; No. 2 white, 20@21¼c; No. 3 do, 18¾@19c. Flour dull, 5c lower, and millers would probably make a further concession to effect sales; Winter patents, in wood, $3.50@$3.60. Millstuffs dull and 25@50c lower, under influence of liberal offerings of unsalable stuff; sacked bran sold at $9.50@$9.75 for standard middlings, $8.75@$9, and white, $11.25@$11.50. Provisions lower; mess pork, $7.95 cash and $9 January; prime steam lard, 5.40c cash, and 5.55c January. Receipts—Flour, 26,850 bbls; wheat, 47,450 bushels; corn, 2,600 bushels; oats, 43,000 bushels; barley, 63,200 bushels; rye, 3,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 19,659 bbls; wheat, 7,150 bushels; oats, 28,431 bushels; barley, 4,200 bushels.

MINNEAPOLIS, Nov. 18.—The strength of the local market for futures and a further advance in the cash premium paid for No. 1 Northern wheat were the two features of the local market; December closed Saturday at 52⅝c and opened at that this morning, and advanced to 53¼c, then back to a close at 52¾c; May opened at 57¼c, advanced to 57⅝c, and broke to a close at 57½c; there was a very firm cash market, No. 1 Northern selling to millers at 1¼c premium, and No. 2 Northern selling at December prices or over. Armour's representative was on the floor and his purchases of cash were in the neighborhood of 250,000 bushels; receipts, 908 cars; shipments, 283 cars; on track, No. 1 hard, 54¾c; No. 1 Northern, 53¾c; No. 2 Northern, 52c. Corn—Offerings were small, but prices were not improved; No. 3 yellow, 23c for December cash; No. 3 white, 16@16½c; No. 3, 15½@16¼c. Flour steady at $3.05@$3.35 for patents; $2.10@$2.50 for bakers' Production, 47,000 barrels; shipments, 66,830 bbls. Millstuffs—Market somewhat more satisfactory on the basis of $7.25 for bran in bulk here; shorts at bran prices.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 18.—Flour quiet; unchanged; receipts, 6,580 bbls; shipments, 9,390 bbls. Bran unchanged. Wheat lower; receipts, 45,667 bushels; shipments, 17,210 bushels; November, 57⅞c; December, 58¼c; May, 63¼c. Corn shade lower; receipts, 50,400 bushels; shipments, 22,840 bushels; November, 25c; December, 24½c; May, 26¼@26¾c. Oats dull; receipts, 40,600 bushels; shipments, 4,000 bushels; November, 18c; December, 18¾c; May, 20⅝c. Eggs quiet; fresh, 17c. Pork—Standard mess, $8.50@$8.87½. Lard—Prime steam, $5.30; choice, $5.60. Bacon—Boxed shoulders, 5¾c; longs, 5¾c; clear ribs, 5¾c; clear, 6c. Dry-Salted Meats—Shoulders, 5½c; ribs, 5¾c; clear, 4.85c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool dull; prices unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4½c; 2 lb, 4¾c; 2¼ lb, 5½c. Iron ties, 75c. Hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead dull and unsettled; soft Missouri and desilverized, 2.95@2.97½c. Spelter weak at 3.40c.

CINCINNATI, Nov. 18.—Flour dull; firm; patent, $3.30@$3.60; Spring patent, $3.50@$3.75; rye flour, $2.65@$2.75. Wheat quiet; No. 3 red, track, 63¾c. Corn active; yellow ear, new, 29c; No. 2 yellow, old, 31@31½c; No. 3 white, 30c. Oats quiet; No. 2 mixed 21c; No. 3 white, 21¾c. Pork quiet; mess, $8.75; clear mess, $10.25; family, $10.25. Lard firmer; steam leaf, 6c; kettle lard, 6c; prime steam, 5.40@5.50c. Bacon firm; loose shoulders, 5c; loose short rib sides, 5¼c; loose short clear sides, 5¾c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salted meats firmer: loose shoulders, 4¼c; loose short ribs, 4¾c; loose short clear sides, 5c; box meats worth ¼c more. Eggs active; fresh nearby, 17@17½c. Whisky—Market quiet; firmer; sales, 584 bbls at $1.22.

DULUTH, Nov. 18.—Trade in wheat was lively to-day, shippers taking nearly 300,000 bushels of cash wheat, ⅜c over December, and 715,000 bushels at ⅛c. The close showed a decline of ¾c in cash and November, ½c in December, also in contract grade of May; stocks of wheat increased last week to 51,979,970 bushels; the close: No. 1 hard, cash, 55¼c; November, 55¼c; December 55¼c; May, 59¾c; No. 1 Northern, cash, 54½c; November, 54¾c; December, 54¾c; May, 58¾c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 51¾@50¾c; No. 3 Spring, 49¾@44¾c; rejected, 46@37½c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 55¼c; No. 1 Northern, 54½c; receipts, 396,540 bushels; shipments, 311,780 bushels.

PEORIA, Nov. 18.—Corn—Receipts, 138,500 bushels; shipments, 14,250 bushels; market active and easier; No. 2 new, 27¼c; No. 3 new, 27c. Oats—Receipts, 70,000 bushels; shipments, 85,250 bushels; market quiet and steady; No. 2 white, 18¾@18¾c; No. 3 white, 17¾c. Rye—Receipts, 1,200 bushels; shipments, none; market dull and nominal. Whiskey market steady; finished goods, $1.22.

UTICA, Nov. 18.—At the Utica Board of Trade to-day the following sales of cheese were made: 1,050 bxs large at 9c; 480 bxs small at 9¼c; 480 bxs small at 9⅜c; 575 bxs, consigned, at 9¼c; 1,560 bxs, consigned; 42 pks creamery butter at 21c; 5 pks creamery butter at 22c. There was a decline of ⅝c in cheese.

THE LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

WEEKLY RECEIPTS.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 18, 1895.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City	2,105	...	843	19,073	18,350
Sixtieth Street	3,590	108	1,999	26,168	50
Fortieth Street	...	...	...	...	21,084
Hoboken	3,052	38	162	2,469	...
L. V. R. R.	1,115	...	...	...	2,482
Scattering	832	...	133	...	...
Total	10,694	146	3,137	48,610	42,516
Total last week	11,851	85	3,000	54,001	38,121

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES.

Good to choice	$4.55@$4.90
Medium to fair	4.15@ 4.50
Common to poor	3.25@ 4.10
Bulls and dry cows	1.00@ 3.80
Oxen and stags	1.60@ 4.10

Good to prime steers sold one year ago at $4.75 @$5.20.

WEEKLY SHIPMENTS.

	Live Cattle.	Qrs. of Beef.	Live Sheep.
Eastmans Co., SS. Majestic	...	1,040	...
Eastmans Co., SS. New-York	...	1,840	...
Eastmans Co., SS. Etruria	...	2,000	...
D. H. Sherman, SS. New-York	...	500	...
M. Goldsmith, SS. Georgic	375	...	...
M. Goldsmith, SS. Manitoba	120	...	...
M. Goldsmith, SS. Bovic	250	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Georgic	375	...	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Manitoba	...	230	...
J. Shamberg & Son, SS. Bovic	...	250	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Georgic	...	100	...
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Manitoba	...	250	2,116
Schwarzschild & Sulzberger, SS. Bovic	...	100	...
J. B. Long & Co., SS. Georgic	...	...	2,008
J. B. Long & Co., SS. Bovic	...	...	1,302
N. Morris, SS. Georgic	...	3,000	...
N. Morris, SS. Bovic	...	2,360	...
G. F. Lough & Co., SS. Orinoco	...	40	...
D. G. Culver, SS. Orinoco	...	10	...
J. H. Wilkerson, SS. Orinoco	...	...	25
J. H. Wilkerson, SS. Madiana	...	...	20
L. S. Dillenback, SS. Madiana	...	...	30
Total shipments	2,100	12,856	3,385
Total shipments last week	1,981	7,760	3,058
Boston shipments this week	875	7,140	2,280
Baltimore shipments this week	935	1,426	1,250
Montreal shipments this week	2,245	...	15,087
Phila. shipments this week	311	652	...
To London	1,378	2,116	5,342
To Liverpool	4,036	17,678	9,917
To Glasgow	1,002	...	2,953
To Bristol	2,071	...	1,000
To Bermuda and West Indies	50	...	75
To Southampton	...	2,340	...
To Antwerp	...	...	1,000
Total to all ports	6,466	22,134	21,961
Total to all ports last week	8,166	14,084	19,639

BEEVES—Receipts for two days, 247 cars, or 4,363 head: 181 cars for exporters and city slaughterers, and 66 cars for the market; and, including 3 cars held over Saturday, there were 69 cars to be sold. Demand active and opening prices were firm for steers and medium to good oxen, while bulls were in light supply and 10c higher; rough oxen and old cows were slow, and the latter were a trifle easier; about all the offerings were sold, and the market closed firm for steers, on Chicago advices; ordinary to good native steers sold at $3.70@$4.75 100 lb; tail-ends and mixed cattle at $1.70@$4.50; oxen and stags at $1.60@$4.10; bulls at $2@$2.40; 1 fat bull at $2.30; dairy and feeders at $1@$3.35, and by the head at $8@$50 each. Dressed beef firm and selling at 6@8¼c for native sides, and 5@6¼c for Texas and range beef. London and Liverpool cables quote refrigerator beef firmer and selling at London at 7½@8¼c lb, and at Liverpool best quality sold at 9¼c; American steers steady at 8½@10¼c, dressed weight; American sheep slow at 9@10½c. Shipments to-day, none; to-morrow the Cunic will take out 138 cattle for M. Goldsmith, 138 head for J. Shamberg & Son, 2,100 quarters of beef for N. Morris; and the Richmond Hill will carry 295 cattle for Schwarzschild & Sulzberger.—SALES.—SHERMAN & CULVER—16 Illinois steers, 1,368 lb average, at $4.70 100 lb; 19 do, 1,392 lb, at $4.65; 19 do, 1,307 lb, at $4.62½; 17 do, 1,272 lb at $4.60; 21 do, 1,253 lb, at $4.45; 1 do, 970 lb, at $4.45; 19 do, 1,228 lb, at $4.35; 40 do, 1,193 lb, at $4.10; 18 Kentucky do, 1,313 lb, at $4.45; 17 do, 1,382 lb, at $4.40; 57 do, 1,258 lb, at $4; 21 Virginia do, 1,212 lb, at $4.22½; 2 oxen, 1,700 lb, at $4.10; 10 do, 1,400 lb, at $3.75; 18 do, 1,223 lb, at $3.70; 1 do, 1,260 lb, at $3.50; 21 do, 1,025 lb, at $3.25; 15 do, 1,101 lb, at $3; 10 do, 1,000 lb, at $3; 4 do, 1,150 lb, at $3.25. D. McPHERSON & SON & CO.—6 Kentucky steers, 1,375 lb, at $4.75; 2 do, 1,135 lb, at $4.50; 19 do, 1,282 lb, at $4.40; 11 do, 1,293 lb, at $4.40; 16 Virginia do, 1,218 lb, at $4.10; 7 State do, 1,414 lb, at $4.20; 15 do, 1,257 lb, at $3.95; 20 do, 1,091 lb, at $3.80; 20 oxen, 1,260 lb, at $3.75; 29 do, 1,009 lb, at $3.20; 2 do, 1,370 lb, at $2.30; 6 heifers, 500 lb, at $2.25; 3 bulls, 1,000 lb, at $2.40; 2 do, 1,625 lb, at $2.35; 1 do, 920 lb, at $2; 12 cows, 709 lb, at $2.15; 3 do, 997 lb, at $2; 1 do, 1,030 lb, at $1.75; 12 do, 990 lb, at $1.75; 11 do, 991 lb, at $1.60; 6 do, 892 lb, at $1.50; 1 do, 800 lb, at $1.10; 13 cows, 909 lb, at $1.10, 2 do, 700 lb, at $1. S. SANDERS—16 oxen and steers, 1,482 lb, at $4.50; 2 oxen, 1,350 lb, at $3; 1 bull, 1,360 lb, at $3.30; 2 do, 760 lb, at $2.25; 2 cows, 925 lb, at $1.85, b do, 772 lb, at $1.70; 1 do, 686 lb, at $1.10; 1 do, 890 lb, at $1.10; 18 do, 831 lb, at $1.10; 2 do, 700 lb, at $1.10. NEWTON & CO.—16 Pennsylvania steers, 1,153 lb, at $4.05; 4 do, 1,340 lb, at $3.90; 1 do, 1,490 lb, at $4.75; 15 oxen, 1,530 lb, at $3.75; 1 bull, 1,100 lb, at $2.25; 1 cow, 1,000 lb, at $2.75; 22 do, 964 lb, at $1.40. S. W. SHERMAN—23 Illinois steers, 1,401 lb, at $4.70; 26 do, 1,276 lb, at $4.55; 20 do, 1,293 lb, at $4.35; 4 do, 1,112 lb, at $4.30. J. SHAMBERG & SON—21 Kentucky steers, 1,215 lb, at $4.20; 2 yellow, 1,050 lb, 1,067 lb, at $4.15. HUME & MULLEN—2 bulls, 910 lb, at $2.35; 1 do, 640 lb, at $2.10; 1 do, 800 lb, at $2; 1 cow, 880 lb, at $2.25; 17 cows, 879 lb, at $1.90; 22 do, 848 lb, at $1.30; 25 do, 793 lb, at $1.25; 10 do, at $5.50 each; 1 do, for $8. G. DILLENBACK—1 bull, 970 lb, at $2.40; 16 cows at $8.50 head; 25 do at $9.50. HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—12 bulls, 825 lb, at $2.35; 2 do, 925 lb, at $2.25; 7 do, 720 lb, at $2.20; 20 cows, 911 lb, at $2.25; 31 do, 781 lb at $2.15; 38 do, at $8.62½ head. J. DUCEY—2 cows, 715 lb, at $1.53; 4 do, 820 lb, at $1.20; 18 do at $8 each. S. JUDD & CO.—1 bull, 1,040 lb, at $2.30; 1 do, 1,280 lb, at $2.25; 2 cows, 1,002 lb, at $1.55; 9 do, 730 lb, at $1.50. M. COLLINS—5 oxen, 1,240 lb, and cows, 954 lb, at $1.70; 5 bulls and cows, 710 lb, at $2.10; 2 oxen, 1,275 lb, at $1.60.

MILCH COWS—Receipts, 6 head. No trade of any importance; nominally firm at $25@$50 head for ordinary to good cows.

CALVES—Receipts, 1,294 head, of which 237 head were on sale. Veals were in active demand and firm; grassers in fair demand and steady, and the pens were readily cleared; inferior to prime veals sold at $5@$8 100 lb; culls and bobs at $4; 1 extra prime veal at $8.50; grassers at $2.75@$4.25; fed and mixed calves at $2.87½@$4; coarse Western calves at $3.25. Dressed calves generally unchanged at 8@11½c for city-dressed veals, 7½@10½c for country-dressed, a few dressed grassers and fed calves, and 5@7c for little or inferior.—HALLENBECK & HOLLIS—12 veals, 155 lb average, at $8 100 lb; 4 do 171 lb, at $7.50; 2 do, 130 lb, at $7; 2 do 110 lb, at $6; 1 do, 190 lb, at $6; 1 do, 90 lb, at $5.50; 5 do, 205 lb, at $5; 1 do, 180 lb, at $5; 1 do, 225 lb, at $4; 23 do, 166 lb, at $7; 7 mixed calves, 248 lb, at $3.50; 25 do, 269 lb, at $3.87½; 8 fed do, 290 lb, at $3.50; 88 grassers, 268 lb, at $3.25; 40 do 261 lb, at $3.20; 60 do, 266 lb, at $3.12½; 9 grassers and yearlings, 361 lb, at $2.75; 2 yearlings, 610 lb, at $2.25. J. F. NELSON—3 veals, 170 lb, at $8; 1 do, 170 lb, at $6.50; 16 do, 118 lb, at $6; 1 do, 80 lb, at $4; 54 grassers, 207 lb, at $3.25; 13 do, 194 lb, at $3.25; 1 fed calf, 170 lb, at $3.25. S. SANDERS—2 veals, 180 lb, at $5.50; 27 do, 149 lb, at $8; 12 do, 150 lb, at $8; 2 do, 145 lb, at $7.75; 3 do, 158 lb, at $7.50; 3 do, 127 lb, at $7.50; 11 do, 137 lb, at $7.25; 11 do, 128 lb, at $7; 6 do, 117 lb, at $7; 3 do, 127 lb, at $6.50; 1 do, 150 lb, at $6; 1 do, 100 lb, at $6; 2 do, 115 lb, at $5; 1 do, 80 lb, at $5; 1 fed calf, 350 lb, at $4; 5 do, 320 lb, at $3.50; 2 do, 277 lb, at $3.50; 74 grassers, 266 lb, at $3.25; 34 do, 246 lb, at $3.25; 26 do, 255 lb, at $3.12½; 18 do, 257 lb, at $3; 4 do, 157 lb, at $3; 35 do, 220 lb, at $2.90; 6 do, 225 lb, at $2.75; 12 do, 171 lb, at $2.87½; 25 grassers and yearlings, 253 lb, at $3; 1 yearling, 480 lb, at $2.25. G. DILLENBACK—27 veals, 149 lb, at $8; 4 do, 132 lb, at $6; 4 fed calves, 292 lb, at $3.62½; 12 grassers, 233 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 230 lb, at $3; 1 yearling, 570 lb, at $2.75. HUME & MULLEN—2 veals, 155 lb, at $8; 9 do, 140 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 237 lb, at $5; 20 grassers, 205 lb, at $3.25; 7 do, 224 lb, at $3.25; 22 do, 200 lb, at $3.12½; 15 mixed calves, 277 lb, at $3.25; 5 yearlings, 364 lb, at $2.50; 42 Western calves, 394 lb, at $3.25. S. JUDD & CO.—15 veals, 141 lb, at $8; 29 do, 129 lb, at $7.75; 21 do, 124 lb, at $7.50; 6 do, 117 lb, at $7.25; 14 do, 142 lb, at $7; 2 do, 155 lb, at $7; 2 do, 100 lb, at $6; 1 do, 90 lb, at $5; 1 do, 110 lb, at $5; 27 grassers, 263 lb, at $3.25; 11 do, 312 lb, at $3; 5 yearlings, 540 lb, at $2.50. M. COLLINS—1 veal, 140 lb, at $8; 7 do, 142 lb, at $7.75; 1 do, 100 lb, at $7; 19 grassers, 233 lb, at $3.25; 12 do, 219 lb, at $3.25; 21 do, 207 lb, at $3; 12 do, 163 lb, at $3; 7 yearlings, 427 lb, at $2.50.

SHEEP AND LAMBS—Receipts for two days, 94 cars, or 19,562 head: 17 cars for butchers direct, and 77 cars for the market. Sheep opened fairly steady, with a good demand; lambs sold quite freely, but generally easier prices; the market closed 10@15c lower than last Saturday, but all the stock, however, was taken; inferior to prime sheep sold at $1.75@$3.25 100 lb, with no really choice offerings; culls at $1.50; lambs at $3.75@$4.50 for ordinary to prime, and 1½ cars of choice do at $4.62½@$4.80; mixed stock at $2.80@$3.75; among the sales were 6 cars of Canada lambs at $4.37½@$4.62½. Dressed mutton steady at 4½@6¼c lb; dressed lambs sold at 6@8c.—SALES.—D. McPHERSON & SON—112 Kentucky lambs, 76 lb average, at $4.37½ 100 lb; 251 Michigan do, 56 lb, at $4.10; 102 Kentucky sheep and lambs, 79 lb, at $4; 189 Kentucky sheep, 106 lb, at $3.25; 92 do, 108 lb, at $3.25; 77 do, 104 lb, at $3.12½; 28 do, 98 lb, at $3.12½; 188 do, 98 lb, at $3; 106 do, 89 lb, at $2.50; 55 Indians do, 87 lb, at $3.15; 51 do, 83 lb, at $3.15; 98 do, 88 lb, at $2.50. HUME & MULLEN—65 State lambs, 75 lb, at $4.50; 149 do, 91 lb, at $4.25; 94 do, 69 lb, at $4.12½; 77 do, 62 lb, at $4; 23 do, 56 lb, at $3.75; 30 Pennsylvania do, 68 lb, at $4.37½; 173 do, 71 lb, at $4.25; 221 North Carolina do, 74 lb, at $4.37½; 241 Western do, 66 lb, at $4.25; 68 Pennsylvania sheep, 104 lb, at $2.50; 4 do, 120 lb, at $3.25; 40 do 261 lb, at $3.20; 60 do, 266 lb, at $3.12½; 9 grassers and yearlings, 361 lb, at $2.75; 2 yearlings, 610 lb, at $2.25. J. F. NELSON—3 veals, 170 lb, at $8; 1 do, 170 lb, at $6.50; 16 do, 118 lb, at $6; 1 do, 80 lb, at $4; 54 grassers, 207 lb, at $3.25; 13 do, 194 lb, at $3.25; 1 fed calf, 170 lb, at $3.25. S. SANDERS—2 veals, 180 lb, at $5.50; 27 do, 149 lb, at $8; 12 do, 150 lb, at $8; 2 do, 145 lb, at $7.75; 3 do, 158 lb, at $7.50; 3 do, 127 lb, at $7.50; 11 do, 137 lb, at $7.25; 11 do, 128 lb, at $7; 6 do, 117 lb, at $7; 3 do, 127 lb, at $6.50; 1 do, 150 lb, at $6; 1 do, 100 lb, at $6; 2 do, 115 lb, at $5; 1 do, 80 lb, at $5; 1 fed calf, 350 lb, at $4; 5 do, 320 lb, at $3.50; 2 do, 277 lb, at $3.50; 74 grassers, 266 lb, at $3.25; 34 do, 246 lb, at $3.25; 26 do, 255 lb, at $3.12½; 18 do, 257 lb, at $3; 4 do, 157 lb, at $3; 35 do, 220 lb, at $2.90; 6 do, 225 lb, at $2.75; 12 do, 171 lb, at $2.87½; 25 grassers and yearlings, 253 lb, at $3; 1 yearling, 480 lb, at $2.25. G. DILLENBACK—27 veals, 149 lb, at $8; 4 do, 132 lb, at $6; 4 fed calves, 292 lb, at $3.62½; 12 grassers, 233 lb, at $3.25; 2 do, 230 lb, at $3; 1 yearling, 570 lb, at $2.75. HUME & MULLEN—2 veals, 155 lb, at $8; 9 do, 140 lb, at $7.50; 1 do, 237 lb, at $5; 20 grassers, 205 lb, at $3.25; 7 do, 224 lb, at $3.25; 22 do, 200 lb, at $3.12½; 15 mixed calves, 277 lb, at $3.25; 5 yearlings, 364 lb, at $2.50; 42 Western calves, 394 lb, at $3.25. S. JUDD & CO.—15 veals, 141 lb, at $8; 29 do, 129 lb, at $7.75; 21 do, 124 lb, at $7.50; 6 do, 117 lb, at $7.25; 14 do, 142 lb, at $7; 2 do, 155 lb, at $7; 2 do, 100 lb, at $6; 1 do, 90 lb, at $5; 1 do, 110 lb, at $5; 27 grassers, 263 lb, at $3.25; 11 do, 312 lb, at $3; 5 yearlings, 540 lb, at $2.50. M. COLLINS—1 veal, 140 lb, at $8; 7 do, 142 lb, at $7.75; 1 do, 100 lb, at $7; 19 grassers, 233 lb, at $3.25; 12 do, 219 lb, at $3.25; 21 do, 207 lb, at $3; 12 do, 163 lb, at $3; 7 yearlings, 427 lb, at $2.50.

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